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ARTIFICIAL BROODING.

A Symposium on Brooding Questions—Experiences with Divers Systems—Faults in Brooder Management—Feeding Brooder Chicks.



BROODING CHICKS artificially is a matter which involves one engaging in it in many puzzling problems and a few difficult ones. Anticipating the wants of many readers who have had but limited experience and not entirely satisfactory success in this line, as well as the wants of all to whom artificial brooding is this year a new thing, we have asked a number of poultrymen to give briefly replies to the following questions:—

1. What system of brooding do you use? Is it used from preference or because you have it? Have you tried other systems? If so, what, in your opinion, are the faults and advantages of each?

2. What, from observation and experience, do you consider the greatest difficulties in the way of the successful artificial rearing of poultry?

3. What method of feeding brooder chicks has given you best results?

B. F. Goodrich, West Duxbury, Mass.

The system of brooding used is the pipe system, heated by two Winchester heaters. Before building my brooder house I went around to several large plants, examined their buildings, and then built something a little different from anything I had ever seen.

My house is one hundred and fifty-eight (158) feet long divided into two apartments. One is fifty-eight (58) feet long, consisting of the pit for the heaters, and seventeen pens three feet wide where the chickens are put when first taken from the machines. This is heated by four flow and four return one-inch pipes, running the entire length of this apartment under the hovers, which are thirty inches wide. There is a window eighteen inches wide and three feet long hung on hinges on the top of each pen, thus always giving plenty of light under the hover, and saving the trouble of lifting up the hover top every time one wants to look at the chicks.

The pipes, starting from the heater, are eight inches from the floor, running up to fourteen inches at the other end. The chicks are put in the pens next the heater, and as they grow older are moved down, thus taper-

ing off the heat a little at a time. The heat is kept at about 90° in the pens nearest the heaters, and about 80° at the other end.

After the chicks reach the last pen in end of the house, they are moved to the one hundred foot end, which is divided into twenty-five pens, each four feet wide, with hovers the same as the others. This end is heated by two flow and two return one and one-fourth inch pipes running under the hovers, and by two pipes running down the posts over the hovers and back on the front

more great difficulties to be overcome, are the regulation of the heat, and admittance of plenty of fresh pure air.

I feed rolled oats in the morning, and a mixture of small grains and seeds every two hours the rest of the day, except the last feed at night, which is fine cracked corn. This is for the first week. The second and third weeks I feed four times a day; after that only three times.

I always give my chicks sweet skimmed milk to drink, if I can get it. If not, I keep beef scraps before them all the time after the third week, as I think they will not eat too much if they can get them whenever they want them. The grain is always scattered in fine cut clover or rowen hay, so they get plenty of exercise scratching it out. This method of feeding has given me a little the best results of any I have tried.

After the chicks are old enough to take from

A mixture is made consisting of one-third corn meal, two-thirds bran; to this is added five to ten per cent meat meal, and a little condition powder; this is scalded slightly with boiling water, just enough water used to make a crumbly mash; it must not be wet and sticky. This mixture is fed three or four times a day, according to age of chicks, and just the amount they will eat up clean, then an alternate feed is given of finely cracked corn or wheat, oat meal, miller, etc., not forgetting to keep charcoal and grit constantly by them. Water is given with the first feed, and thereafter the fountain is never allowed to go dry.

J. A. De Mar, Silver Lake, Mass.

The system of brooding we have is used because we have it, and is all right in its way. It consists of hot air brooders (Rudd pattern) and Prairie State two-sectional brooders. Part of these are arranged in a long house, and the



BROODER HOUSE, 158 FEET LONG, ON GOODRICH POULTRY FARM, W. DUXBURY, MASS.

side of the house over the windows, each pipe having a separate valve, so that one or more of the pipes can be shut off according to the size of the chicks.

This I believe to be the best system of brooding I have seen. I have used several different makes of the lamp brooders, but I can run my whole house easier than I could care for two of these lamp brooders, and can keep the heat at a more even temperature.

I believe one of the greatest faults with all individual as well as pipe systems, is the lack of light under the hovers, as nearly all brooders admit very little, if any light. Of course those raising a few chicks would have to use small brooders; but if I were to buy brooders, I would select those with all top heat, and those admitting some light, as the chicks will then be more likely to go in under the hover than to crowd together outside. I think two

the heat. I put them out in individual houses and give them free range. For feed I have a two compartment self feeder. One side of this I fill with cracked corn, the other with beef scrap, and let them help themselves. Here they stay until they are put in the laying houses or dressed for market.

A. E. Cummings, Hudson, N. H.

I use individual brooders, hot air system. After April 1st, nearly all my chicks are placed in outdoor brooders. I prefer this system because the brooders are easily moved about to suit circumstances and convenience, and I can raise more chicks this way than in any brooder house.

Common faults in brooder management are overcrowding, or giving too much or too little heat. The object of a brooder is to keep the chicks comfortable day and night, and in all weathers; consequently it must be well built of good materials, and so arranged inside as to give the chicks their choice of a variety in temperature, and room for exercise in stormy weather. Fifty chicks is enough for any brooder, and I believe thirty is better.

The greatest difficulty in the artificial raising of poultry is to secure strong, well hatched chicks. There is little difficulty in raising such chicks if given half a chance, and right here the hen beats the incubator. I can raise hen hatched chicks in a brooder, or with the hen with but little loss, but the incubator hatched require greater care, and the percentage of loss is greater up to three weeks of age, after which the incubator chicks seem to do as well as the hen hatched.

In regard to feeding brooder chicks my system is very simple and gives me best results,

others are in small brooder houses. The great trouble is in having the work scattered, and not under one roof. We intend to build a brooder house this season, a part of which will be used as a nursery, and contain hot air brooders, and the balance of the house will be used under the boiler and pipe system. The chicks will be placed in the nursery end for two or three weeks, and then go under the pipe system. After considering the various plans in use by others, we believe this to be the best method.

Faults in brooder management are not keeping a regular temperature, either too hot or too cold, crowding; we have always found that about fifty would do the best; more than this number would not do so well. Not keeping the brooders clean; and overfeeding for the first four weeks. Also lack of exercise.

My method of feeding young chicks is as follows: The first food I give is Spratts chicken meal, alternated with rolled oats, cut oat meal, and cracked corn (fine), with sweet milk in one fountain and water in another. I place great confidence in the milk, as when I have fed it I have always raised the greatest number of chicks, that have always grown very fast, and feathered out better than those that have not had milk.

I feed the above for about three weeks, then I commence them on a mash made of two parts corn meal and one part of shorts, with a little beef scraps and some grit. This I feed once a day, never giving them at any feed more than they will eat right up. In fact, I never feed at any time more than they will clean up at once. *Don't let food remain before them between meals.*

I generally feed, the first two weeks, about five times a day; after that, three or four



INDIVIDUAL HOUSES ON GOODRICH POULTRY FARM, W. DUXBURY, MASS., Where Chickens are Put When Taken from the Brooder.

times. The pens are generally littered with millet seed in the straw so that there will be inducements for them to work and exercise. Charcoal (ground) and grit are before them at all times, and it is surprising to see the amount of the former that they will consume.

About the time they are a week old I commence to give them green food in the shape of cabbage or mangels. The cabbage I split open, and the mangels are run through a Banner root cutter that leaves them in fine ribbon-like strips. And right here I will say that if a person has many chicks to feed, he will find it very slow work cutting roots with a small machine. I have had a large power

cutter fitted up by the makers (Messrs. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich.), with knives that cut in the same manner, and leave roots in the same condition that the small machines do.

After the chicks are three weeks old I commence to give them whole wheat, and discontinue, in a measure, the Spratts food and oat meal, as they are rather expensive, but still giving them a little occasionally, and gradually get them on to a mash once a day, and the coarser grains, such as cracked corn, barley, wheat, etc. This is the manner in which I fed 1500 chicks hatched between the 1st of March and the 1st of May, 1900, and raised to maturity over 1300.

UNSOLVED PROBLEMS FOR POULTRYMEN.

A Suggestive Article on Color in Feathers, Skins and Shells.



THE BREEDING of fancy fowls affords an excellent field for the man who delights to occupy his mind in the solution of intricate problems, and if one is possessed of the true fanciers' instinct, it is a field as fascinating as it is extensive. For many years the minds of some of the brightest men in the country have been assisting in improving and perfecting the breeds of domestic fowl. Old breeds have been practically re-created, new breeds have been evolved, and many of nature's secrets laid bare during the course of the work; but there are still many unsolved problems which confront the breeder.

To the novice or to the breeder who has had no experience with parti-colored breeds, the question often arises, "Why is it that the union of a perfect colored male and a perfect colored female of the parti-colored breeds, will not be productive of perfect colored chicks of both sexes?" It is not my purpose to discuss this question; there are enough engaged in the discussion relative to this question now; but that it is an unsolved problem is evident, from the fact that the most pronounced advocates of the "double mating" do not pretend to say why unfavorable results follow the so-called "single mating" system. They simply say that the union of standard colored males with standard colored females will not produce good colored chicks of both sexes, and let it go at that. Who will be the first to discover why it is necessary to use birds of non-standard color to breed those of standard color—or in other words, who will be the first to discover the proper methods of breeding and mating standard colored males and females, with the assurance that they will produce standard colored chicks of both sexes?

The unsolved problems relating to mating for color are not confined to the parti-colored breeds. In his article on Black Langshans, in FARM-POULTRY last September, the veteran breeder, I. K. Felch, calls attention, to the fact, well known to Langshan breeders, that mating a male bird with a brilliant green sheen to females similarly characterized, will result in a great deal of that troublesome purple barring in the chicks. Why is this so? Mr. Felch confesses that he don't know, and I have never heard any one attempt to give a reason for it.

The buff color, as applied to fowls, is also supposed to be a solid color; but many breeders of buff fowls use the double mating system to get what they regard as satisfactory results in color.

The whole subject relative to the production of color of plumage in fowls is a problem—why some fowls are white, some black, red, buff or blue, as the case may be, no one seems able to explain satisfactorily. We know that nature furnishes certain coloring pigments which color the plumage, but we do not know, with any certainty, how to go to work to modify or change the effect of those pigments. If this secret could be learned the work of the breeder would become far easier than it now is. That this secret will eventually be learned I have not the slightest doubt. The experiments of Rev. C. E. Petersen, of Maine, with

saccharated carbonate of iron and sulphur as detailed in FARM-POULTRY, recently, seem to be a beginning in the direction of solving this problem. The saccharated iron is used to assist in the production of feathers, and the sulphur to produce the brilliant green sheen on the black part of the plumage.

If sulphur produces the green color in a fowl's plumage, there must be something which may be introduced through the food to affect the pigment which controls other colors. It has almost reached the phase where it may be said that experimental chemistry, as applied to the effect of food or condiments upon the coloring pigment, is all that is needed to reveal the secret of producing color at will.

Regarding color as a subject of interest to the breeder of fowls, why is it that the Asiatic breeds lay red or brown eggs, and the Mediterranean breeds white eggs? I believe there have been some experiments in the way of developing brown egg strains in the American breeds, but I have never heard of a brown egg strain of Leghorns or Minorcas, or a white egg strain of Brahmas, Cochins or Langshans. That the American breeds lay dark eggs, is due to the fact that they all have more or less Asiatic blood in their makeup. If food plays any part in the coloring of the shell of an egg, I have never been able to find out in what way. I have experimented a little in this direction without adding any to my knowledge. There is, perhaps, not much to be gained by trying to find out how a hen colors the shell of her egg, even if one were to succeed; but it is a secret, the solution of which would delight the man who likes to study nature's problems.

In the same category of color studies, as applied to fowls, comes the subject of flesh, or, rather, skin coloring. Certain breeds have a yellow skin, while others have a white or pinkish white skin. In this respect there is a sub-division among the breeds. Some of the Asiatics have yellow skin and some have white, and the same is true regarding the Mediterranean breeds. I have seen the claim made that the color of the skin may be affected by the food fed. In an English journal devoted to live stock breeding, I once saw the statement of a breeder to the effect that he caused the skin of fowls naturally white skinned, to assume a yellowish color by feeding corn and corn meal principally. My own experience does not bear out his views, for I have fattened Langshans on corn exclusively, and found, upon killing, that the skin remained the same delicate pinkish white color, characteristic of the breed.

It is possible that the solution of one of these problems would lead the way to the solution of the others, for they are more or less connected one with the other. Many men, and women too, are experimenting with a view of learning as much as possible about the constituent qualities of the pigment which furnishes color for the plumage, egg, and skin of the fowl, and in what way its action may be changed. The study is an interesting one, and before the secrets sought are laid bare hundreds of other students will probably be enrolled among the searchers.

HENRY L. ALLEN.

A TEST OF MR. GREENE'S THEORY.

Some Incubators That Beat the Hens.



HAVE READ with interest Mr. Greene's article, "Why They Die in Shell." Though I have frequently thought I would like to give some of my experience in matters of which some have written, I have never done so, but I could not refrain from writing in regard to the above mentioned article.

I have hatched thousands of chicks with hens, also with incubators, having hatched 2,828 last spring, and 1,200 in the fall, using hens and incubators for same. I took particular pains to ascertain which would give best results, as it has been a question with me and with many others around here whether the incubator paid, compared with hens. I have set machine and hens with the same number of eggs, and the result has been the same. In a number of tests the average has been in favor of the machine. I have used hens all the time for feeders, marking the eggs from hens; and the result in testing has been the same, also in hatching. I do not mean that the per cent was just the same in all tests, but when the eggs came from the same breeding pens there was no appreciable difference. I have put the eggs in a machine from hens every day from the 7th to the 20th, and left eggs under hens from the same lot of eggs as first started, and the incubator has always beld its own with the hens.

I am sure Mr. Greene has not tried all makes of incubators, or he could not think that the hen will hatch best. With the tests that I have made the last three seasons, I am positive that I can hatch as many chicks from incubator as Mr. Greene can from hens, and I would do it every month in the year. I will state that I would want the eggs to come from the same breeding fowl. As this is a subject that men who know more about it than I could hope to know do not agree on, I am prepared to offer anyone the facilities for trying this with me, and I will meet whatever expense is

incurred. I have nothing to sell, no incubator, or anything else that would lead to free advertising, so I am at liberty to make this offer.

I contend that the hen does nothing but what an up to date machine does. Mr. Greene says that careful observers have noted that nearly all fertile eggs will survive till the 12th day. My testing has been the same for hens and machines. They die under hens in the same proportion. He says the hen is fat when she becomes broody. She has to be fat when she becomes broody, and the broody part of her is nothing more than a fever; and a hen that sits on a china egg for 21 days will be as poor as a sitting hen. The fever is enough to wear off her flesh.

No. Mr. Greene will have to find something the matter with his incubator, or further back, with the breeding stock. I should like to give him my experience along that line if it was to the point in this article.

There are good incubators and poor ones. The greater number of people who have tried to compare incubators and hens, have done it by using the incubator in winter when the eggs are not very fertile, and those that are fertilized apt to be weak. Then from the middle of March to July, in the natural breeding season, they set hens, and have every chance to get ahead of the incubator. I say, try both together; you may have to vary a little bit from manufacturer's directions in running your incubator, but don't do it until you know more about it than he does. It is only to meet your particular conditions that you will have to do it, and a little study will teach you what to do better than anyone else could tell you.

The cost of using one, compared with the other, gives the incubator the preference, as any cards used in connection with all my records of hatching show.

Yours for business,

WM. H. POLKINGHORN.

Holbrook, Mass.

A Mechanic Farmer's Poultry Account.



R. GEO. A. COSGROVE, of Wellington, Conn., sends us an account of his poultry for 1901. In his letter accompanying it, Mr. C. says: "The record is not phenomenal. It is only what a city mechanic, turned farmer eight years ago, is doing with hens on a rocky New England farm. The plant has been built by the hens themselves, or to speak more correctly, by the profits from the hens. Mr. Cosgrove's contribution follows:—

POULTRY ACCOUNT OF GEO. A. COSGROVE, FOR YEAR 1901.

Eggs laid Jan. 1st to June 30,	14,071
Eggs laid July 1st to Dec. 31,	9,526
Total for the year,	23,597
Eggs sold for cash,	\$369.26
Poultry sold and eaten,	77.05
Increase of flock,	45.50
Value of manure, etc.,	20.00
	\$511.81
Cost of feed,	266.00
Profit for the year,	\$245.81

This is from a flock of about 150 White Wyandottes. It is difficult to strike a correct average number; starting with 175 head Jan. 1st, more than half of which were hens one, two, or three years old; as fast as they "laid out their laying," and became broody, they were sold, so that by June there was only 120 head, which number was not increased until the pullets commenced to lay in October and November, but was slowly decreased as we wanted them to eat; 150 is a fair average number. This is 157 eggs per hen; not so good as my last year's report, which showed 176 eggs per hen, and a net profit from 100 hens of \$290. But I raised part of the feed

last year, and this year—owing to sickness—raised none, and had to pay nearly double the usual price for all grain.

The above record is made without any coddling of the fowl; they have had no "green cut bone," no "cut clover," but they have cabbage two or three times a week, and plenty of oyster shells, but no bought "grit." Fine gravel (sand sifted) is supplied in winter; all the rest of the year they have free range, and find their own grit.

The hen houses are ten feet square, made of 3/4 in. matched boards, one thickness only, connected by 10 feet scratching sheds. Doors, opening into the sheds, are left wide open all day; water freezes in the drinking pails whenever the temperature is below freezing, and eggs laid from the roosts at night are nearly always found frozen and cracked open. Yet under these conditions I have never had a case of roup, and rarely a sick fowl, and they laid just 2,000 eggs in December, and 2,402 in January.

One pen of 20 W. W. pullets, selected for breeders, laid 18 eggs one day, and have averaged 12 to 13 eggs a day for the last three months.

What is the secret of it?

Well, in my opinion *skim milk* has a good deal to do with it, but it would take too much space to say what I would like to about feeding. If the editor would like, I may write an article on feeding. GEO. A. COSGROVE.

Wellington, Ct.

The editor would like.

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"FARM-POULTRY," AND POULTRY FOR THE FARMER.

A Plea for General Practical Instruction in Poultry Culture.



WE HAVE in America publications without number devoted to interests connected with poultry culture. Among them all I know of none that has given more prominence and study to the practical and utility side of the question than has FARM-POULTRY.

Since I have been associated with poultry raising in this country (now nearly ten years) my lines have fallen more in connection with fancy poultry than with domestic breeds, and as a consequence, in my writings to the poultry press the breeding of fancy poultry for exhibition has claimed the most of my attention.

It is simply wonderful the great strides that have been made, not only in the improvement of some of the older breeds, but in new sub-varieties that have sprung up in recent years, as far as exhibition properties go, which is highly creditable to the intelligence of American poultrymen. In scanning over the hosts of poultry papers that find their way to my desk, it has been surprising to me how few of them devote much space in their endeavors to advance poultry culture to the purely utility side of the question, and some of those that do envelop their theories in such a mystifying and impracticable manner that the instruction they strive to convey is utterly beyond the understanding or comprehension of the average farmer, for whose especial benefit the articles are intended, or supposed to be intended.

The poultry press having done so much in raising the standard of our poultry for exhibition purposes should be made a medium whereby to give a leverage to the improvement of our supply of eggs and poultry for domestic purposes, which is of more vital importance to the general community than is the raising of high class specimens for exhibition. There can be but one opinion on the subject, that it is to the cottager and farmer that we have to look for an increase in the supply of eggs and poultry, and not to the class of poultry keepers whose chief aim is to raise exhibition specimens.

Such being the case we should get a move on us in an endeavor to impress upon our

ments of the situation, or to produce results commensurate with the costs of such institutions.

I have had talks with students who have attended some of the classes in connection with one of those experiment stations, and the consensus of their opinions has been that as far as any practical instruction they received during the course they pursued was concerned that they came away just about as wise as before they went.

I hold the opinion that in poultry raising for profit an ounce of practice is worth a pound of theory every time, and I believe I am right in saying that nine-tenths of the instruction given to students at our experiment stations is theoretical, and would be found utterly impracticable in a majority of cases, and altogether too expensive to be adopted with a view to attaining a financial success.

In England since the formation of county



VIEWS OF RELIABLE POULTRY FARM, Quincy, Ill.

These three cuts show views from different points, of a row of seven houses, where are kept Buff Cochins, Light Brahmas, White Plymouth Rock, Barred Plymouth Rock, and White Wyandotte breeding stock.

councils, although they have not gone to the expense of experiment stations, they annually appoint instructors who spend their whole time in going about the rural districts giving lectures upon practical poultry culture to the cottagers and farmers. Those lectures are given generally in the parish school rooms in the evenings, when young and old have an opportunity of attending without loss of time from their daily avocations, and the men appointed are individuals who are known to possess practical experience, and know what they are talking about. They talk to their audience in a plain simple manner so that they can understand and retain the instruction conveyed to them, and can put it into practice.

They tell them in simple language the class of feeding best adapted to different breeds, without going into a long disquisition upon the chemical proportions such feed possesses, and the quantity that should be given per head, etc., which every practical poultryman knows is mere rot, although such teachings are freely indulged in by professors at some of our experiment stations. No man can measure to a nicety the amount of food a flock of chickens ought to have, as a man who knows his business has to use common sense and take into consideration the surroundings and the amount of natural food at their command, as well as the variety of chickens to be fed, and it is more beneficial to the health of a flock to underfeed instead of overfeed every time and all the time. If chickens are overfed they will hang listlessly around, and not take the exercise necessary to keep them in a healthy condition; and, apart from the waste of feed, they get overfat, which is prej-

udicial to egg production, and consequently become unprofitable.

Although a fancier of pure bred poultry from the word go, I am fully convinced that for domestic purposes the farmer or cottager can obtain better results both for eggs and food from a first cross of pure breeds than can be obtained from pure breeds—if a judicious selection is made. As a general rule a first cross is hardier in constitution than pure bred stock, many of the latter being inbred for feather properties to such a degree that impairs not only their constitution but their fecundity. Much of the cause of infertility in eggs for hatching is due to the hens being overfat, and this is the reason why there is such an outcry from buyers of eggs for hatching of pure breeds simply because, as a rule, they are kept in confined runs, and do not get sufficient exercise to keep them in a healthy condition, and in nine cases out of ten due care is not exercised in keeping their roosting quarters clean and free from parasites.

Fowls in confinement require more frequent dusting with insect powder than when they



have their freedom; but it is a wise provision for all poultry to be dusted with an insecticide at least once a month, as a lousy chicken will never be a profitable one. Not one farmer in a hundred ever thinks of using insect powder.

If any individuals can make a pecuniary success of poultry raising, farmers ought to, and as a side issue I am convinced poultry raising will give better results than any other class of stock for the capital invested.

In most sections, farmers could raise all the grain required, and if judiciously used with a proportion of the best class of concentrated meals, would have no difficulty in securing satisfactory results. Some farmers vote the chickens a nuisance on the place, simply because they do not give them any attention in the matter of cleanliness, and do not use their brains in so arranging their breeding operations as to meet the market when prices of their produce are at high water mark. Few of them estimate at its proper value, the manure. If properly utilized, poultry manure is about the best fertilizer in existence, and invaluable for almost any kind of crops if applied in the right way and in the proper season, and in correct quantities.

It is simply lamentable the ignorance displayed by many farmers in the utilization of poultry manure. Of course there are exceptions, but the vast majority have studied the question about as little as they do poultry culture, and need instruction.

The question to be solved is the best means to be adopted to get at the farmer and cottager. That our experiment stations don't reach them, is a sure thing. Subsidies from state funds toward the expenses incurred in holding state fairs, do not reach them as far as poultry culture is concerned, as it ought to do, the lion's share of such appropriations

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Sales Agents—Joseph Brock & Sons, Boston, Mass.; Johnson & Stokes, Philadelphia; Griffith & Turner Co., Baltimore; Sore Hatch Incubator Co., Clay Center, N. Y.; E. J. Bowen, Portland, Oregon; Seattle, Wash., and San Francisco.

White Rocks, White Wyandottes.

C. G. BAXTER & SON, Merchantville, N. J. Eggs, \$2 per 15.



WHITE WYANDOTTE HOUSES. Reliable Poultry Farm, Quincy, Ill.

legislatures the necessity of making grants from state funds, to devise some means to educate the cottager and farmer on the important subject of poultry culture for domestic purposes. True, we have experiment stations dotted here and there throughout the several states in the union, but I have grave doubts in my mind as to whether those institutions are conducted on such lines as to meet the require-

being devoted in many instances to the department of agriculture than poultry raising, horse raising coming in for a goodly share.

True, we have at some of our state fairs good exhibitions of fancy poultry, but as a general rule the best breeders do not patronize those fairs, and at many of them the general quality is very indifferent indeed, and many of the birds awarded prizes are not intrinsically worth the money awarded to them in prizes. Such exhibitions do not educate the farmer—at any rate, as far as any benefit they derive in instruction goes, as to the care and management of their domestic poultry on their farm. They push through the alleyways in the poultry buildings, and stare at the birds on exhibition with very little more interest, if as much, as they would at a Punch and Judy show, or any other fake show on the grounds.

The trouble seems to me, in regard to the poultry shows in connection with our state fairs, to be the lack of knowledge of those placed in charge of the arrangements of the poultry department. Hundreds of dollars are wasted in providing a classification for almost anything with feathers, irrespective of their being what I might term obsolete breeds or no breed at all, as far as their recognition goes by the Standard of Perfection. Why, I say, squander money in providing classification for such nondescript and useless varieties? Would it not be better to cut all such classes out, and use some of the money in devoting it to classes provided for first crosses as domestic fowls, which are recognized as the best all purpose fowl for the farmer for marketing purposes and for eggs?

Again, might we not have a few hours set apart after the judging is over some day during the fair, at which the judges could be called upon to give visitors, as well as exhibitors, some practical advice in regard to the proper course to pursue in the housing, feeding, and breeding of the different varieties upon which they are presumably practical experts?

If such a course was pursued, it would be the means of disseminating useful instruction of many engaged in the pursuit of poultry culture. It would, moreover, give us an insight into the qualification of many individuals who accept the part of judges, and claim to be experts, although their record upon investigation would disclose the fact that they never bred a typical specimen in their lives, or could honestly lay claim to have mastered the rudiments of either scientific or practical poultry raising, beyond having purchased a Standard of Perfection, and carefully noted the disqualifying clauses therein contained.

The poultry industry in America is an important one, and while rapid strides have been made in the perfecting of exhibition poultry, poultry for domestic purposes has not had the attention paid to it in this country it has had in other parts of the world. We have advantages in America not possessed by any other country, and we have not made the most of those advantages by exerting our best effort to secure our share of the export trade enjoyed by other countries.

I am not an advocate for the establishing of enormous poultry plants, but I am of moving heaven and earth, as the saying is, for the government of this country to give their attention to awaken the farming community to take up the matter in no half hearted way, as I am convinced a rich harvest awaits the farmers who will educate themselves on the subject, and follow it up with the go ahead pluck and enterprise which is characteristic of the American nation in all other branches of commerce.

JOHN GLASGOW.

Mahwah, N. J.

Weakening Its Cause.

The American Poultry Association is weakening its cause in Canada by the continuous tampering with the standard that is being done. It should not be necessary to revise the Standard every year, put on here and take off there: the whole system is wrong. A standard now is good for one year only, and although it costs but one dollar, these dollars in the aggregate amount to a big sum that could be put to better use.

VALLEY FARM, SIMSBURY, CONN.,
INTRODUCED FAVEROLLES-EGGS.

SELLING MARKET EGGS.

The Egg Producer's Problem.



DITOR FARM-POULTRY:—

Have just read your leading editorial regarding guaranteed eggs sold to dealers. I have been studying each issue of FARM-POULTRY for the last three years, and have been at work since 1896 developing flock of Leghorns from the best blood obtainable. Since '97 I have been shipping market eggs to prominent commission men in Philadelphia. My stock is always guaranteed strictly fresh, yet I never get anything more than regular quotations. I notice market reports quote prices on fresh eggs, and close with the jargon, "recreated eggs jobbed out at 162c. above wholesale." Can you see any reason why my selected guaranteed stock should not command these "job" prices? If quality counts for anything, should not my stock command some premium over ordinary store collections of mixed, held, daughill, and nestegg stock of country stores, etc.?

This season I am stamping each egg with my name and address, and when in Philadelphia during show week, I happened to see some private wagon with egg cases stenciled "Pusey." It was impossible to see the stock, as cases were empty, but I was assured the goods were strictly fancy, etc., from a regular shipper of first class stock. His address? Well, they had it, but couldn't just recall, but thought it was Elkin, or some such place in Pennsylvania. At that time fancy fresh eggs were quoted in the *Philadelphia Record* at 272c. From inquiries made in several sections of the city, they were retailing at 36c. and up.

Can you suggest how I might find a suitable customer for my eggs at something like a right price? I am producing from one to two cases a week, and can easily undertake to supply one dozen eggs for each bad egg bearing my stamp.

I find there is money in market eggs at regular prices, yet if there is any practical means of getting nearer to the retail price, it would prove "mighty interestin' readin'" to me.

ROBERT B. PUSEY.

Princess Anne, Md.

Mr. Pusey's problem is one that has puzzled many poultry keepers, and will continue to do so. To the producer selling his eggs to a commission man at say, 28c., it seems that if the same eggs are retailing at say, 36c., the "middlemen" are getting more than they ought to out of it, and he seeks for some way of securing a part of the difference between wholesale and retail prices for himself. The first point for him to consider is how this may be done, and what it will cost. Upon the cost depends the real profit, if any, in getting the higher price. In this case, the producer appears not to be in a position to retail the eggs himself, so he must allow some middleman's profit, unless he can dispose of his eggs by the case direct to some hotel, restaurant, drug store where egg drinks are sold, or such place, and in selling here he would probably have to—and he certainly could well afford to sell at a discount from regular retail prices. Unless one has a very good and compact route, there is mighty little gained by retailing eggs alone, because the amounts of the sales (a dozen or two eggs each place) are generally so small that the cost of delivering the eggs may equal or exceed the additional amount secured for them.

One difficulty in Mr. Pusey's case is that the total quantity of eggs he has to sell is so small. One to two cases a week means only one whole case, sure, every week. He can only engage to furnish one case to a regular customer until he is sure of two cases, when he will be ready for another one case a week customer. Thus a part of his eggs would still have to go to the commission men, unless he could get some such place as mentioned to take what he had; an arrangement which as their requirements are quite constant, not many of them would make, except at an additional concession in price.

Mr. P., I think, made a mistake in branding eggs sent to a commission house without first

securing a special price on account of the mark and guarantee. If the eggs are worth more than ordinary wholesale prices to the commission men, he can get what they are worth, if not from one house, then from another. If his eggs are not better than others selling at the same price, he cannot get any more for them through a commission house, no matter how fresh they are, or how willing to guarantee them. Commission men are good judges of eggs and poultry. They have to be: it is a matter of bread, butter, and business with them, and I think that generally they will give a man who has good stuff up to the limit of what they can afford to for his produce, for they all have demand for more good stuff than they are able to get, and I have observed that they are very anxious to hold good shippers.

It seems to be taken for granted that the man who was selling eggs marked "Pusey," was making an illegitimate use of this Mr. Pusey's brand and reputation, and apparently our Mr. Pusey thinks the hesitation in telling where the eggs came from, and the lame reply, tended to confirm suspicions of guilt. This is taking too much for granted. There are other poultrymen by the name of Pusey. If I am not mistaken I have seen it twice in different show reports this winter, and I think one had a Pennsylvania address. It is as well not to be too sure of such things. When I first went to work on F.P., in 1897, a letter came in one day signed with a name so peculiar—not to say funny—that I concluded at once it was a fictitious name, and in replying to it in the paper, I allowed myself to make a punning reference to the name, which, from our point of view, was quite a hit; but after the matter was in print, it occurred to me that perhaps the signature was genuine. I went to some trouble to find out, and did find that it was the genuine signature of a very estimable citizen of Boston.

If Mr. Pusey can only get current prices for eggs supposed to be strictly fancy, he should either change commission men, or try to find out why his eggs do not bring higher prices at wholesale. Perhaps it would be well to do both. It may be that his eggs lack in size or quality. The general run of Leghorn eggs does lack size, so much so that they sell more slowly than larger eggs. It may not be useless to say in this connection that a good many breeders of all varieties of the American class are not paying as much attention as they should to size of eggs, and that many miserable looking lots of eggs are sent to market from thoroughbred stock. If Mr. P.'s eggs are good sized, and in every way right, what has been said on those points does not fit his case, and the thing for him to do is to find another commission house. I intend no reflection on his eggs, but it is a fact that average Leghorn eggs are not desirable in size—decidedly undesirable in fact,—and frequently fail in quality when compared with the eggs of larger breeds.

When I was selling eggs to a private trade, I tried several times to handle the eggs of others to make good occasional shortages in my own stock, and also with the idea that if the other eggs gave satisfaction, I could extend my route; but ranchers who had eggs to sell generally had Leghorn eggs that were small in size and poor in quality, and I could not make them go with my stock, though my own Leghorn eggs from large stock that laid large eggs went all right with the rest. The same persons used to try to sell eggs to my customers away below my prices, but rarely made a second sale to any of them.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

Miss W. Childs-Blackburn Tells How She Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I take pleasure in acknowledging the effects of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. In my estimation there is no female remedy to equal it. Weakness not properly attended to, together



MISS W. CHILDS-BLACKBURN,
Secretary Rock Island Literary and Art Society.

with the close confinement at my desk brought on nervous prostration, so much so that for a year I doctored continually. I tried different remedies which only succeeded in poisoning my system, and my stomach refused food. A neighbor who had suffered with ovarian troubles and was perfectly cured, called my attention to your Vegetable Compound, and I made up my mind to give it a two months' fair trial. However, before one month had passed I was like a new woman, and after six weeks faithful use of the Compound I was in perfect health. It certainly is of great benefit to women, and I wish every poor suffering woman could have a chance to try it. Yours very truly, MISS W. CHILDS-BLACKBURN, 2922 Fifth Ave., Rock Island Ill."—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound. Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address, Lynn, Mass.

LEE'S EGG MAKER

Granulated Blood, deodorized.
(50% pure albumen and each pound equal to 15 pounds of fresh beef) is the base or body of Lee's Egg Maker. A 25c package contains 1 1/2 pounds of this splendid condensed egg food, and 1 1/2 pounds of spices, salts, roots and herbs to make hens lay, chicks grow and keep all strong, healthy and vigorous. Prevents and cures colds, roup, cholera, etc. The largest value ever offered and the greatest egg producer in the world.

50 FEEDS For 25 Fowls 25 cts.

Don't take cheap substitutes. Sold by one dealer in most every town, or direct at 25c per package, \$2 per 25 lb. pack. Circulars with testimonials free. Address nearest place—

GEO. H. LEE CO., Omaha, Neb.

2 1/2 lb. PKG. For 25 cts.

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Best Record Ever Made ON BARRED PLY. ROCK

COCKERELS. On four chances Grove Hill cockerels got four firsts at AMERICA'S BIG FOUR, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, and PAN-AMERICAN, AT BOSTON, besides first cockerel, Grove Hill won the \$100 Challenge Trophy for Best Female.

BROWN LEGHORNS. Won special for best display at the Pan-American, New York, and Philadelphia. At New York and the Pan-American, our birds won specials for best display any Leghorn variety.

EXTRA BREEDING COCKERELS BOTH VARIETIES \$5 to \$10 each.

A FEW SELECTED cockerels of large size, elegant shape and great vigor for utility purposes, \$3 each. Send for circular and prize records.

GROVE HILL POULTRY YARDS, Box 401, Waltham, Mass.
WM. ELLERY BRIGHT, Prop. A. C. SMITH, Supt.

Advice to Another Beginner.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—I have rented a poultry farm which is well equipped, and I expect to start by March 1. I have never been in the poultry business before, but have taken great interest in it. The place is equipped as follows:—Three incubators of 360-egg capacity each, and one 220-egg machine; brooder house with hot water system, the house being about 100 feet long, with boiler cellar in the middle; hen house on the scratching shed plan, large enough to accommodate 800 fowls or more. I intend to raise only White Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes,—broilers for market, and eggs—especially winter eggs. Will start with good stock.

What I want to know is:—How many broiler eggs should I incubate this spring and summer to get a good stock of laying pullets for next winter, and have the culls to sell off during summer and fall?

Will it answer to hatch during March, April, and May, and begin again in December? Our aim is to have 200 to 400 pullets to winter over, and to use eggs from them next spring to keep up the supply. My wife and myself have everything to learn yet about poultry, but we are both willing to work and care for the flock intelligently, and are determined to succeed. We have a stall in a nearby market, so hope to sell all we can raise. Our landlord has been for years a subscriber to FARM-POULTRY, and kindly lent us several years' issues of same. So we have been able to learn enough to make a start, we believe.

C. V.

The number of eggs which must be incubated to produce a given number of chickens is something which no one can determine in advance. We can make estimates from averages, but such are manifestly of little value in such cases as the above. The experienced poultry keeper starts his incubators and keeps them going till he has all the good chicks he wants or has room for. I might advise Mr. and Mrs. V. to do the same thing, but in their case they having had no practical experience in poultry keeping, the advice needs to be given with an earnest warning to be cautious. They not only are going to raise chickens this year, but they are going to purchase, and have to take it as it comes—a good deal of experience which, unless they are cautious, may run into money very fast. It could hardly be considered a wise thing, for instance, for them to start their four incubators at full capacity at first—perhaps not at any time this season—for the cost of experimenting, learning how to run the incubators on that scale would be heavy. The chances are something like five to one that they will be better off financially at the end of the season if they limit themselves to the use of one of the incubators than if they try to run all four. With one 360-egg machine they can, if hatches are fair, get out about as many chickens as they can handle to advantage and profitably.

They need to keep in mind that what they have learned by reading up on the subject will only help them as Mr. V. expresses it in his letter, "to make a start," and it will be as well to leave possible numbers of pullets out of calculations, and simply say that they are going to get as many good ones as they can. They need not feel at all discouraged if the number obtained is less than the lowest figure mentioned, and even if successful beyond the average in this first season's hatching, they must keep the stock within such limits that they can care for it properly, and carry it financially until returns begin to come in. It is usually much easier to get out what chicks are wanted than to handle them at any period of growth, and the cost of carrying a large stock of growing chicks, considerable at any time, is quite a burden to a poultry keeper who has little laying or producing stock on his farm—unless he has greater resources than most have. It is best to make the beginnings modest. Thus they are more likely to be profitable because not beyond the beginner's capacity, and in case they do not prove profitable the loss is not so heavy.

I would suggest that the question of winter hatching be left open until the spring hatches are out of the way. If it is desired to get a good supply of eggs the year round, it would probably be better to hatch in September and October than to hatch in December and January. The early fall pullets would make better late fall and early winter layers than the winter pullets would.

ARTIFICIAL INCUBATION FIFTY YEARS AGO.

An Interesting Report of an Early Experiment.



NOT MANY weeks ago, Mr. William O. Howland, of Cambridgeport, Mass., left at this office a copy of "The American Fowl Breeder," published in Boston in 1850 by John P. Jewett & Co. The book is announced on its title page as "By an association of practical breeders," and is one of the most interesting of the old works on poultry we have seen. An entire chapter is taken up with an account of some successful experiments in incubation by Dr. E. G. Kelley, of Newburyport, Mass., which is of such interest that we reprint it in full.

On Artificial Incubation, and its Comparative Advantages and Sequences over the Common Mode.

"From one year's trial, I am satisfied of the practicability and utility of hatching and rearing poultry artificially, and trust that breeders and fanciers will find it for their interest and gratification to turn their attention to the subject. As yet, it has only been a matter of exhibition in this country, so far as I am aware. But it is well known that the Egyptians have long had their hatching ovens in successful operation, and in France various methods of artificial incubation have been practiced with good success.

"The idea occurred to me about a year since, on observing eggs warm in a closet, through which a hot air pipe leads to my chambers. A case was forthwith made, five feet long, three high, and one foot wide; with glass doors and three shelves, capable of containing four hundred eggs. Into this heated air was introduced from my house furnace, and kept at a temperature of 98°, according to the 'Poulterer's Companion,' which afforded the only knowledge I then had of the process.

"The eggs were put in on the fourteenth of February. In due time—no chicks appearing—they were examined. From their appearance it was evident that the temperature had been too low. I at once placed a thermometer under a hen inclined to sit, when the mercury rose to 102°. This was repeated, with about the same result.

"Another lot of eggs was introduced on the seventh of March, and the temperature kept within a few degrees of the latter point during the first two weeks. I examined an egg almost daily, to be assured of success, as well as to observe the successive development of the embryo chick, which was not the smallest gratification of the experiment. Every egg broken was vivified. On the eighteenth day of incubation hatching commenced, though feebly. By chance I discovered several full grown chicks dead in the shells. The heat was immediately raised to 102°, for I had again foolishly followed the same authority, which directs to reduce the temperature the last week. Hatching soon progressed briskly.

"By the twenty-first day, of the one hundred which burst the shell, I had secured eighty-eight strong, healthy chickens. The loss of the twelve was, perhaps, not a greater proportion than generally occurs by the common mode; and even this might have been obviated by more experience. About twenty per cent were added; the remainder contained dead chickens. This mortality I attributed to the reduction of the temperature, together with too dry a state of the air, though water was constantly evaporated, both in the furnace and in the hatching oven. Some were found to have perforated the amnion, but were unable to reach the shell with their bills, and died exhausted. The unusual space between these two coverings might have been produced by too much evaporation from the egg, or was it the consequence of not turning them?

"Believing the idea false that fowls regularly turn their eggs, these were not even moved. Hereafter, I intend a portion shall be turned daily. I have also placed a hygrometer under fowls at different stages of incubation, as a

future guide in regulating the moisture. The relative proportion of defective eggs was about the same among those subsequently used in natural incubation.

"Most of the eggs were placed upon old carpeting, in contact with each other. Some, by way of experiment, were half imbedded in sand, and a few were entirely covered for eighteen days, only one of which hatched. Others were enveloped in wool and cotton with indifferent success.

For a self regulating damper three methods were successively tried, each of which proved imperfect, through unskillful workmen and limited time; consequently, graduating the heat was attended with no little inconvenience. My plan for the present is to let the warm air directly into a division of the small room containing the egg case, the walls of the latter protecting the eggs from the changes consequent upon even a well regulated damper. I have also doubled the number of shelves, intending to make another trial in March, which I find the proper time for successful rearing of the young with the least care.

"It is remarked that more difficulty attends the raising of the brood than in hatching. Having been thus far minute, I will briefly state my subsequent management.

"In a few hours after emerging from their imprisonment they were passed to a large shelf in another part of the closet, where the temperature was somewhat lower, and there kept till three days old, requiring merely some old carpeting to be laid over them during the intervals of feeding, when all would be quiet. They were then removed to a well lighted apartment in the cellar, through which the furnace smoke pipe runs horizontally to the chimney. Under this pipe a floor was arranged, so that the little chicks could conveniently warm their backs. This floor was covered with old newspapers, and the upper layer removed as often as necessary.

"A pipe also opened into this room from the furnace, so that the requisite or spare heat could be let in. The bottom of the room was soil, in which I had luckily sown some grain; and among this the little birds reveled, scratching up and devouring root and blade of successive crops.

"Their rapid growth and healthy appearance were remarkable, owing in some degree, doubtless, to a portion of their food. I chanced to think of the eggs used at my first trial as suitable for this purpose. These were so little changed that when boiled hard and chopped

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS

FROM OUR IMPROVED STOCK at \$5 for 15; \$8 for 30; \$20 per 100. Either Single Comb, or Rose Comb, variety. Half price after June 15th.

THE CLEAR EGGS WILL BE REPLACED FREE if tested out the seventh to tenth day and returned express prepaid.

WHEN MATING UP OUR BEST PENS WE DISCARD ALL BIRDS HAVING GRAFFE NECKS, STILT LIKE LEGS, OR VERY LARGE OR UPRIGHT TAILS. THEIR BODIES MUST BE LONG, WIDE AND DEEP—NOT NARROW, SHORT OR FLAT, BUT STURDY, STOCKY, AND BLOCKY AND CARRIED LEVEL, NOT UPRIGHT. WE AVOID BOTH THE COCHIN AND THE LEHORN SIZE AND SHAPE. YOU GET THE BENEFIT OF THIS SELECTION AND OF THE MANY GENERATIONS OF GOOD BLOOD BACK OF THEM IF YOU BUY OUR EGGS.

BREEDING TRIOS, either variety, cockerel and two old hens \$10. Cockerel and two late hatched pullets \$20 to \$30.

SINGLE COCKERELS, either variety, \$5, \$5, \$5 and \$10 each.

ANY LIVE STOCK NOT ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY MAY BE SENT RIGHT BACK, AND MONEY CHEERFULLY REFUNDED LESS RETURN EXPRESS. Circular illustrated with eight half-tones of farm and stock, an Ideal Standard for Rhode Island Reds that we are aiming at, and an article, "Danger to Rhode Island Reds," sent free to all who apply.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY

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Bristol, R. I.

If You Are Ready

We Have the Eggs.

Our birds have wintered splendidly. They are a clean, vigorous, healthy lot—the best we have ever had. We have a lot of them, and we can fill orders for

White Wyandotte,

White Plym. Rock,

and Pekin Duck eggs

In large or small numbers. Why not have the best? That's our kind, and we guarantee the quality. Hens' eggs, \$3 for 13; \$5 for 26. Hens' eggs, for incubator all from pure bred stock and true to name, \$10 per 100.

Duck eggs \$5 for 13; \$25 for 100.

POLLARD'S POULTRY FARM,

South Attleboro, Mass.

F. M. POLLARD.

G. H. POLLARD.

PARK'S REDS

— Won at —

PAN-AMERICAN

1st Cock'l. 1st, 4th, and 6th Pul.
3d Hen in Rose Comb class.
1st Cock'l. 3d, 4d, and 5th Pul.
2d Hen in Single Comb class.

At Montreal, Canada,

1st eckl.; 1st pen; 1st, 2d and 3d pullet in S. C. class.

At Boston,

In the largest class of Reds ever together 1st and 2d pullet; 2d hen; and 4th pen in R. C. class.

In the hands of our customers our Reds have won at all the leading shows.

Our matings this season are sure to produce winners.

EGGS From selected matings, \$2 per 15; \$5 per 45; incubator eggs \$6 per 100.

A limited number of sittings from mating of four females and one male to produce winners at \$5 per 15. Satisfactory hatches in all classes guaranteed.

Breeding Cock'ls, \$3 to \$10.

Breeding Pullets, \$2 to \$5.

Circular.

Give me an opportunity and I will please you.

P. R. PARK, 195 Lowell St., Methuen, Mass.

EGGS THAT HATCH

Poultry for Profit.

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

With a record 207 eggs in a year.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

\$3 per 15.

\$6 per 45.

Incubator

Eggs \$8

Hundred.

Circular tells their wonderful record at the largest score card show in New England in hot company with the oldest breeders; send for it.

E. D. PULSIFER & SON,

Natick, Mass.



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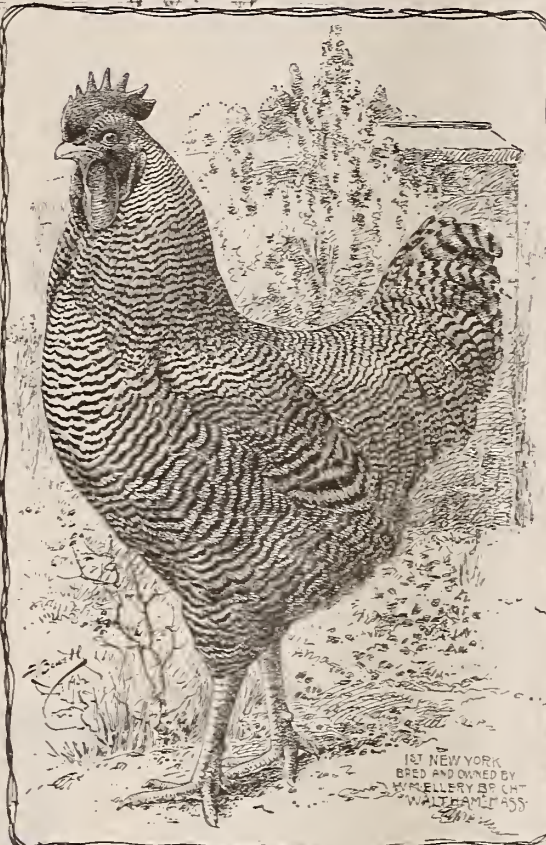
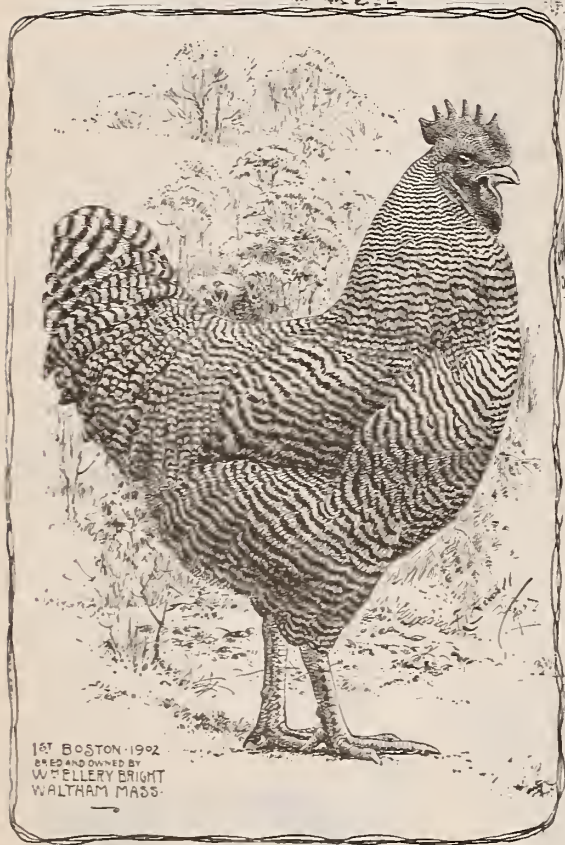
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is perfect.

Time for polishing furniture, woodwork, parquet floors. Prevents rust and tarnish on metal surfaces and oxidation on brass and silver-ware. Saves labor of frequently polishing bath room and kitchen fixtures. Oilright for every household oiling need. At your favorite store. Free sample bottle

G. W. COLE CO.,

152 Washington Life Bldg., New York City



FOUR "BIRDS OF THE YEAR," BRED BY WM. ELLERY BRIGHT, WALTHAM, MASS.

fine, including the snells, they were eaten greedily.

"As a covering at night, I tacked a few three-inch legs to a lamb's wool mat (quite like the 'artificial' mother recommended by writers), but soon lost four by their getting entangled in the matted wool, the mat having been previously used. I should not again attempt to make use of any covering; they do not seem to require it if the temperature is kept above 80° for awhile.

"No more were lost till they were as large as robins, and not allowed to go into the cellar, when they crowded together and suffocated three of their number. Only two more died during the summer. When confined to the cellar some half dozen were afflicted with the flexing of the toes, and inability to walk, but they all recovered after being exposed to the open air.

"I submit a few observations on the comparative success, profits, trouble, etc., of artificial incubation, and rearing of the young, with the common mode. My former attempts, however, should not serve as a criterion by which to judge of what has been or can be

done. The ill success was owing chiefly to a false guide as to temperature, and I would here take occasion to admonish those who may write or compile hereafter, to publish nothing but what they know to be facts, or can vouch for as truth.

"Where proper attention has been paid to the subject in the construction of suitable ovens, due regulation of the heat, the use of good eggs, and other less important points, success has been even better than generally attends efforts at early incubation under fowls. Eggs collected during cold weather are liable to get chilled, and to be less prolific. But a less number of early chickens is as valuable as a greater number of later ones, and decidedly more hardy to raise.

"Chickens hatched in May are often injured or destroyed by cold storms. Out of about 200 such, I lost 26 during one long north-easter; while the early and motherless were so well feathered and vigorous, that but one puny one died at the same time, though equally exposed with the others. When produced by artificial means, fowls may be kept free from vermin, a very important consider-

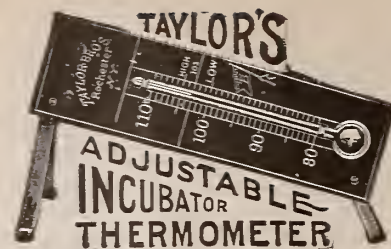
ation. Old fowls are usually more or less infected with lice, and these are sure to prey upon the young when hatched by, or suffered to go with the mother, and are frequently the cause of the stunted and drooping appearance of the brood, and sometimes of their death. Of 27 chickens of choice kinds hatched in July, and put with a hen which had sat six weeks, thereby becoming usually infested, not

Royal Blue WAS THE KING OF Barred Rocks

He won two blue ribbons at NEW YORK. His sons and grandsons have won more prizes at NEW YORK and BOSTON than all others. My 1902 breeding pens will produce winners. Those who are winners at the big shows have the ROYAL BLUE strain.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

Ad. on back cover.



BY MAIL SAFELY PACKED.
75 CTS. EACH. 3 FOR \$1.50.
TAYLOR BROS. CO.
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Eggs for
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A few good Rock Cockerels left.

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F. B. MILLS, Seedsman, Box 50, Rose Hill, N. Y.

DAVIS' Blue Barred Plym. Rocks Boston, 1902.

In the largest and best show ever held in the world my Rocks won the most coveted prize, **FIRST** and **THIRD PENS** (14 pens competing). I showed 6 cock's in the open class, winning 5 prizes in the largest and best class of cock's ever shown at Boston—(30 cock's being unplaced).

At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10-13, 1901, Hawkins judge, I won 1st (921) and 2d cock; 1st (84) and 2 hen; 1st (81), 2d and 4th pullet; 1st (83) 2d, 3d and 4th c'k's, 1st pen; Silver cup for best display, and many special.

At So. Framingham, Dec. 3-6, 1901, I won 1st c'k'l, 1st cock, 1st pullet, 1st pen; Silver cup for best two males and five females, and Silver cup for best display in the whole Am. class.

Some Choice Breeding Cock's and Pullets for Sale.

EGGS from 16 grand pens, 5 mated for exhibition cock's and 5 for exhibition pullets, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$7 per 40; \$10 per 65; \$15 per 100. I guarantee the safe arrival of eggs and a good hatch. Send for folder giving a description of my pens for 1902.

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Care of Merrimack Nat. Bank.

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one was alive in two weeks, and from no other apparent cause. Their heads were literally covered with these pests, but not discovered in season to remedy the evil. Indeed, I have never found it possible to entirely free my fowls of them by any means whatever. The only way is to start without them, and keep clear of other fowls.

"So much is said at the present time of the profits of fowls—and most people keep them for their income—that I deem this subject especially worthy of the attention of those who enter into the business largely, and for profit. With this object in view, we must have chickens early in the season, and therefore by artificial means. One of the pullets which came out the last of March, laid the 6th of September, and others soon after, so that while the old fowls were molting, and eggs becoming scarce and valuable, the early young ones were of decided profit. If they begin to lay in the fall, they may be kept laying most of the winter; but if too young for this, they will not generally lay till towards spring when eggs are plenty, making quite an item of difference as to profit.

"Again, early fowls are fit for the market when they will command the highest price; or they may be consumed in the family at the season when other flesh meats are not desirable. This is, indeed, a greater luxury than fresh laid eggs, and at an extra outlay of only fourpence a pair for dressing.

"It is also worthy of remark that, during the process, not only of hatching, but of rearing, the hens may all be kept laying. Suppose I set eight hundred eggs—if under hens they will require sixty days—at least two months. In that time and season good layers should produce fifty eggs each; and, rating these at only a cent apiece, the amount would be thirty dollars, infinitely more than the expense of fuel for artificial heat. As to the relative number of chickens they cannot be reckoned, etc.

"During the past season I raised over one hundred and fifty, in the usual way, and had ample opportunity to note the comparative trouble by each mode. Should I not succeed satisfactorily with my present arrangement, or with a more perfect apparatus, I shall be sure to drop the hatching department altogether.

"The vexation and care of brooding hens are almost innumerable. They disturb the quiet of the flock, often sit irregularly, or upon the wrong nest, break more or less eggs, require each the same repeated attentions, are often irritable and belligerent, destroying some of their young while hatching, and afterwards rendering them wild and unmanageable. Whether cooped, or suffered to go at large, they trample upon, or worry, the most feeble of the brood, kill those of another when possible, and lose many more by dampness, disease, storms, vermin, rats, cats, or other animals, in spite of the watchful care bestowed upon them.

"All of these difficulties are merged in the one general and periodical supervision of the motherless company, though whoever attends to these will not be wanting in maternal interest. In fine, there being no valid argument in favor of the services of the hen after producing the egg (except the cruelty of the deprivation) the case would seem to resolve itself into this—whether the old hens shall be gratified, or ourselves? This question I leave open for abler pens.

"A hundred, without an old one to teach them bad habits, are managed with less care in many respects than a common brood. Nothing occurs to disturb our equanimity; but, on the contrary, much to felicitate and amuse. From their first liberation from the shell no instinctive call for the mother is heard, unless they find themselves alone, and when put with their fellows become content. They manifest not the least desire to be covered if sufficiently warm, run at the word of recognition, and after a cold meal regularly arrange themselves on each side of the warm pipe, or ramble at their sports, many however straying far from their headquarters. As weather permits they will run out and occupy the flower garden for a long time with impunity, if not for its benefit."

VALLEY FARM WHITE ROCKS WON ONE-HALF THE PAN-AM. FIRSTS.

Poultry and Bees an Ideal Combination.



IT IS quite safe to say that nearly every person has some ideal which they are trying to attain. The question was asked of a man in the city of New York the other day if he intended to follow up the busy, hustling, traveling, strenuous city work all his life. "No," said he, "after the children have grown up, or after the mortgage has been paid, I intend to settle down in the country, and keep poultry and bees." Hence this article. Now I wish to suggest right here that you do not wait until the mortgage is paid before you make a start, but begin at once, this very spring, and then from the earnings of your little side issue wipe out the debt which enslaves you. That is just what I did. We should try to enjoy life as we go along, and try to keep young in spirit if not in years.

It seems to me that poultry and bees make an ideal combination. The readers of FARM-POULTRY are no doubt more or less familiar with the life and habits of the hen, so I will devote a little attention to the bees, which work for nothing and board themselves, and at the close of the season divide with you their earnings. Nearly every one who has even a small open space has felt at one time or

keepers generally, that there are fewer risks and larger profits in comparison to the amount of capital invested in bee keeping than in any other business. Of course, emergencies do arise, but if they are met by ordinary foresight and common sense, they are not likely to result disastrously. For detailed instructions, such as it is beyond the scope of this article to give, there are numerous bee books to help the novice over the rough places in this delightful branch of agriculture. Rev. L. L. Langstroth, to whom great honor is due, is the father of American bee keeping; indeed, it was through him that the pursuit has been developed from a game of chance into the great industry that it is today; for it was his invention of the movable frame hive that has changed the occupation of the apiarist from one of pleasure but uncertain profits into a well paying business.

The illustration herewith shows a growth of six years duration, or in other words, an old box hive transformed into a cozy little apiary of sixty colonies. The crop of honey has multiplied from two pounds into two thousand. Who can foretell the possibilities of the busy little bees?

And now as to profits. As I am but an amateur, and bee culture is still only a side issue with me, possibly you may not consider



A BACK YARD BEE FARM.

other a longing for the pleasant occupation of tending bees; but most people are frightened away from the undertaking by the difficulties which seem to present themselves. In the first place they are puzzled to know how to make a proper beginning, and what the requirements really are; for it goes without saying that no person wishes to invest very much capital in an uncertainty. A little looking into the question will usually disclose the fact that someone within a radius of five or six miles of you is a bee keeper of some degree. If this is the case, it is well to buy your bees close at home, even if they are common bees, and in a box hive. Of course it is best to begin with only one colony which, in the spring of the year, consists of one queen, a few hundred drones, and from twenty to fifty thousand workers. This will keep you fully occupied at first, and furnish you with experience which would be costly if obtained on a larger scale.

Your colony of common bees in a box hive should not cost you more than from three to five dollars. Afterwards you can transfer them into a movable frame hive and introduce an Italian queen. As the queen is the mother of all the bees in the hive, you will soon have a race of thoroughbreds.

The writer can well remember the time when he obtained his first colony of bees. It was in a box hive, and was pulled home on a hand sled, and cost the small sum of three and a half dollars. After purchasing a smoker and veil, an empty hive for the expected swarm, and a few other trifles, he set out to harvest a crop of honey. At the close of the season, when summing up, he was surprised to learn that his crop of honey had cost him three dollars a pound. It is needless to say that he was glad that the crop was not larger at that price, for the expected swarm, although being hived twice, had decamped for parts unknown.

It has been my experience and that of bee

my own testimony valuable, though my bees bring in a tidy, easily earned, and ever increasing addition to my regular income. It is a conservative estimate of the bee keepers generally, however, that each hive should bring in about five dollars a year, in favorable seasons considerable more. And as each hive also throws off a swarm annually, it is easy to see how a little capital invested in bees will grow and multiply, besides yielding a very fair per cent of profit.

In locating an apiary and arranging the hives, much taste can be displayed, but a few general principles should always be observed. It is an advantage to have the hives facing eastward or southward in order to have the morning sun shine in at the entrances of the hives, which induces the bees to fly forth early in quest of the nectar which collects in the flowers during the night. When the hives are in this position they will also be protected from the north and west winds. A hedge of evergreen or honeysuckle will be a further protection and make a splendid enclosure. A few shade trees in the apiary are an advantage and invariably attract the swarms which may issue from the hives at swarming time.

Englewood, N. J.

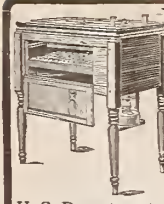
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Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds.

We won \$113.00 at last Boston Show.

EGGS \$2.50 per 15.
\$4.00 per 30.

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has long been recognized as the best incubator in the world. That is why the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses it exclusively. That's why it won 342 first premiums over all other makes of machines. This year we have made a catalog to fit such a machine. 50 tinted plate pages; 4 original paintings and over 700 half tone illustrations. Mailed free as long as they last. Write for catalogue No. 54.
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COLBY'S Blue Barred Rocks.

Another clean sweep of 1st in 94; 2d, 93; 3d, 93; 1st cock 192; 2d, 92; 3d, 92; 1st pul. 93; 2d, 93; 3d, 93; and 1st pen at Amesbury, Mass.

EXHIBITION BIRDS FOR SALE

I breed winners to sell: they have won many first places in the national shows of America, in hands of my customers.

Exhibition cockerels scoring 90 to 92, \$3 and up.

Pullet breeding cockerels bred from hens scoring 94, bred in straight pullet line for 15 years, \$5 each.

Ten of my pullets scored 942 points in one show, averaging 94.1-5 each. This record never beaten as far as I know. Eggs, \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$7 for 40.

I am a breeder more than an exhibitor, and am not afraid to sell eggs from my best.

If you want to breed the best, I can please you in price and quality.

Ask for what you want, and mention Farm-Poultry.

F. E. COLBY, Bow Mills, N. H.



PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.

In the fall and winter of 1900 our Partridge Wyandottes won over sixty first premiums. In January, 1901, at Boston, they won first and second hens, second and third cock, second and third cockerels, and first, second and third pullets, best display, four ribbons for best shape and color.

At New York the next week they won first pullet, fourth cock, and fourth cockerel. The past season in strong competition they have been winners wherever shown.

Eggs \$3 for 15.

Will sell a limited number of sittings from our exhibition pens at \$5 for 15.

A few good birds for sale low.

Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

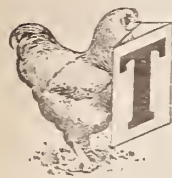
HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS,

Knightsville, Cranston, J. I.

PRESERVATION OF EGGS.

Reports of Experiments at the Rhode Island Station.

From Seventeenth Annual Report of Agricultural Experiment Station, Kingston, R. I.



HERE ARE a number of methods of keeping eggs which are of commercial importance. The large surplus which, if thrown upon the market during the season of greatest production, would reduce prices so low as to entail loss to both producer and handler are now well taken care of by cold storage. This process is certainly effective in keeping the eggs for months in dormant condition. They must be fresh and good when placed in storage, however, for they are certainly not improved by the process. A method of managing eggs practiced by one of the great packing houses of Chicago involves the removal of the contents from the shells and the putting up of the same in cans in liquid form, either mixed or whites and yolks separately, for bakers' purposes. Only the finest of stock is used, and no preservative of any kind is employed. This method is in use on an extensive scale. Another very effective process is that of drying the separated yolks and whites. If thoroughly and properly dried and kept dry, they may be held a very long time before using.

A bright, limpid, fresh laid egg is, however, the most satisfactory to both poultryman and consumer. The supplying of guaranteed fresh, clean eggs to customers who will pay promptly and well for them should be encouraged. It oftentimes happens, however, that good eggs are on hand or easily and cheaply obtainable, and in the interests of necessary economy the poultryman or housekeeper desires to keep them for several weeks or months before using. Because of requests for some simple and inexpensive way of accomplishing this purpose, a number of experiments were undertaken at this station to ascertain what methods of preservation of eggs can best be utilized to economically and effectually hold the surplus of eggs, produced in spring, for a few months so that they may be used to advantage in the fall and early winter to supplement the production when eggs are scarce and costly. We advise and urge the use of the freshest of eggs for the household when possible, but our experiments prove that good clean eggs may be easily and cheaply preserved for a considerable length of time when necessary. Such eggs, if ever offered for sale, should not be represented as fresh stock.

In studying the subject of preservatives the question naturally arises, What are the causes of deterioration, staleness, mustiness and decomposition? The answer is simple enough. Ferments or germs cause changes in the contents of the egg, and chemical changes follow that result in the formation of liquid or gaseous compounds which, if continued, result finally in the offensive or "rotten" egg. To preserve the egg the germs must be destroyed, kept dormant, or their growth prevented in some way. The oxygen of the air is the chief supporter of the chemical changes which take place. In most methods of preserving eggs it is desirable to exclude or sterilize the air, which may act as a conveyor of both germs and oxygen to the eggs. Fresh infertile eggs, even after several days subjection to the temperature of incubation, are found to have changed but slightly, and may be used for culinary purposes. A fertile egg, which has been incubated even for a few hours, so that the chick embryo has started to grow and has then by any means died, soon decomposes under ordinary conditions. Among numerous methods of preserving eggs, the following have been considered worthy of experimental tests:

1. Water glass (a silicate of soda).
2. Dry table salt (chlorid of sodium).
3. Slaked lime and salt brine.
4. Vaseline.
5. Dry wood ashes.
6. Finely ground gypsum (sulfate of lime).
7. Powdered sulfur.
8. Brimstone fumes and sulfur.
9. Permanganate of potash.
10. Salicylic acid.
11. Salt brine.

In each test, unless otherwise stated, fresh eggs, carefully gathered and cautiously handled, were used. When the preservative was in powdered form, clean, dry, unwashed eggs were used. When a liquid preservative was employed, the eggs were, unless otherwise noted, previously carefully washed in clean water. Except in few cases, the receptacles used for holding the eggs were stone jars, each six and one-half inches in diameter and seven inches in height and provided with stoneware covers. For the parallel tests, unless otherwise stated, twenty eggs were selected, as uniform as possible in size, color of shell, and age; laid by fowls of one breed, treated alike as to food, range, care, and management. During the trials the stone jars containing the eggs remained undisturbed upon the floor of a cellar closet where the temperature ranged from 62° to 67° F. in summer. The duration of trials was extended beyond the length of time usually required, in order to most thoroughly test the various methods employed. In several cases fertilized and sterile eggs were compared.

First Series.

I.—Water Glass (silicate of soda).

Method: The water glass, or soluble glass, is obtainable of druggists, and costs from forty to sixty cents per gallon. That used in the tests was of 1.12 specific gravity, which in the first series of tests was diluted with distilled water to a ten per cent solution (in practice take one pint of water glass and add nine pints of boiled water).

On May 18, 1899, twenty eggs of Leghorn fowls, laid during the five days from the 12th to 16th of May, were carefully washed with water and placed in a stone jar. The ten per cent solution of water glass was poured over the eggs until they were completely covered by the liquid. The covered jar was placed on the floor of the cellar closet and left untouched until the end of the test, April 4, 1900. Result: Good, 100 per cent; bad, 0 per cent.

On opening the jar the water glass was found to have formed a white, gelatinous precipitate, which adhered more or less closely to the eggs. The shells of the eggs were very clean, owing to the alkaline nature of the solution; the air cells were not enlarged. Examination showed the whites of the eggs to be clear, but not so limpid as those of fresh eggs. The yolks appeared normal in color and condition. The taste of the eggs was slightly flat, or at least not perfectly fresh. The eggs had kept well for a period of ten months and seventeen days, and proved to be suitable for culinary use.

II.—Dry Table Salt (chlorid of sodium).

Method: Fine table salt, such as is sold at ordinary grocery stores, was used. Salt to the depth of two inches was placed in the stone jar, and on May 18, 1899, twenty Leghorn eggs, laid during the five days May 12th to 16th, were placed in the jar, small ends down, not touching each other, and closely packed in the salt. The jar remained untouched in the cellar closet to the end of the test. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

On April 4, 1900, these eggs were examined and their contents had somewhat shrunk, the air cells being greatly enlarged. The whites were orange tinted in some cases and slightly darkened in others. Several used as dropped eggs had a rather flat taste. The whites of several subjected to the egg beater frothed up nearly as well as the whites of fresh eggs. Both the whites and the yolks of these eggs had a taste similar to that of smoked herring, and would not therefore be said to have kept well. For preserving eggs for a few months, however, this method may be recommended. It is simple, cheap, and for short periods reasonably effective.

III.—Lime Water and Salt Brine.

Method: One pound of quick lime and one-half pound of table salt were thoroughly mixed with four quarts of boiled water.

After slaking and settling, the clear solution was drawn off for use in the test. On May 18, 1899, twenty Leghorn eggs, laid during the five days May 12th to 16th, were washed and placed in a stone jar, and the solution of lime and salt poured over them until all the eggs were fully surrounded and covered by the liquid. Result: Good, 100 per cent; bad, 0 per cent.

This jar was opened May 30, 1900. The surface of the liquid was crusty, and considerable silt had settled to the bottom of the jar. The shells of the eggs which were sunken in this silt appeared very fresh. The exteriors of the shells were clean and clear. The air cells were not increased in size. The whites and yolks were normal in appearance. The whites beat up nicely, but had a slightly saline taste. Several used as dropped eggs appeared to be nice, but had a slightly sharp taste. This old-fashioned method of preserving eggs is thus again proved effective.

IV.—Vaseline.

Method: Ordinary vaseline purchased at an apothecary store was, by means of a cloth, rubbed over the twenty eggs, completely coating the shell of each with a thin layer of the substance. The eggs were then carefully packed, no two in contact, in a stone jar in fine white sand, and the jar placed in the cellar closet on May 18, 1899. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

These eggs, on examination, April 4, 1900, had shells as clear and clean as the average of fresh eggs in stores. The air cells had tripled in size, and two of them contained fungous growths. The whites were clear, and in some cases slightly watery. The yolks were of bright normal color, with gummy surface. The flavor of the egg contents was musty. For so long a period as that of this test (ten months and seventeen days), the vaseline is not an effective preservative. For a period of only a few weeks, it is worth trying.

V.—Wood Ashes.

Method: Finely sifted, dry hard wood ashes were used as packing material. On May 18, 1899, the twenty eggs, laid May 12th to 16th, were washed, and, after drying, pressed small ends down into the ashes, allowing no eggs in contact with each other, and the jar filled to the top with fine ashes. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

This lot was examined May 31, 1900. The shells were stained in spots, and not fresh looking. The air cells were much enlarged, occupying fully one-third of the volume of the egg, but contained no fungus. The whites were discolored, and in some cases of reddish tint. The yolks were gummy, and of dull, dark color. These eggs were stale in taste. None were nice, though none were rotten.

VI.—Gypsum (calcium sulfate).

Method: On May 18, 1899, the twenty eggs were packed small ends down, and no two eggs touching, in finely ground gypsum. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

Examined May 31, 1900, the shells of these eggs appeared slightly dull in color. The air cells were enlarged until they occupied one-sixth of the volume of the eggs, and contained fungus growths. The whites were watery, and reddish tinted. The yolks were dull in

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FIDELITY FOOD FOR YOUNG CHICKS

Used everywhere by practical poultrymen and specialist fanciers with unfailing success. Insures perfect health and promotes rapid growth. Price, 25 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$2.00; 100 lbs. \$3.50.

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Rhode Island REDS.

Our breeding pens last season contained 1st R. C. cockerel, Boston and N. Y., 1901; 1st R. C. cockerel, Boston, 1901; the father of both these birds; the mother of the Rose Comb 2d S. C. cockerel, Boston, 1901; the mother of same, and eight other hens from same stock; the four R. C. pullets that won 1st in pen at Fall River and Wallingford, Conn.

All the stock which we have this year came from these birds and others of exceptional merit. We shall breed from nearly all the old birds and from the best of their descendants.

Write for prices of eggs and stock.

FRENCH FARM,

Concord, Mass.

THOMAS HOLLIS, Proprietor.

FREE 1902

GREGORY'S SEED CATALOGUE

1902 FREE

As the original introducer of the Miller Melon, Cory Corn, All Season's Cabbage, the Hubbard Squash, and a score of other vegetables that are now raised all over the United States, I offer the public head-quarter's seed. Send for free catalogue.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

LOOKING FOR BARGAINS ?



I am offering you the best bargains you ever had, for the next 30 days.

20 selected cockerels at \$2 each; 75 choice cockerels at \$3 each; 200 very choice cockerels at \$5 each; 25 trios fully hatched birds, nice ones at \$5 per trio; 100 selected trios at \$10 per trio; 20 choice breeding pens, 5 pullets and cockerels, at \$15 each. These are

WHITE

Plymouth Rocks,

And are sold to reduce my flock so as I will have room for my breeding yards. My 24 page catalogue is free. It tells all about

FISHEL'S

White Plymouth Rocks, Prizes won, etc.

EGGS \$5 per 15. Address,

U. R. FISHEL, Box 9, Hope, Ind.

color, and semi-solid. These eggs all had a musty flavor.

VII.—Sulfur.

Method: The twenty Leghorn eggs, laid during five days May 12th to 16th, were, on May 18, 1899, packed small ends down, carefully separated, in finely powdered sulfur (flowers of sulfur). Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

On examination May 31, 1900, the shells of these eggs appeared discolored or darkened. The air cells were doubled in size and were mouldy within. In most cases the albumen was intact. The yolks were thickened. These eggs had not kept well, but were not rotten. The flavor was stale.

VIII.—Brimstone Fumes and Sulfur.

Method: On May 18, 1899, twenty Leghorn eggs, similar to those used in the previous tests, were subjected for one hour to the fumes of burning brimstone and then packed, as indicated under Method VII., in flowers of sulfur. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

On examination May 31, 1900, the shells were somewhat discolored in spots. The air cells were considerably enlarged and contained more or less green, black, or white mould. In some cases the yolks were stuck to the side of the shell. Some yolks were gummy and others cheesy. These eggs were all stale, and many of them rotten.

IX.—Permanganate of Potash.

Method: In 950 cubic centimeters (about one quart) of distilled water (boiled water will answer) there was dissolved one gram (about one-twenty-eighth of an ounce) of permanganate of potash (crystals). On May 18, 1899, twenty eggs similar to those of the previous tests were washed with water, and then allowed to remain immersed for one hour in the dilute solution of permanganate of potash. This liquid has a beautiful light purplish tint, and gives the surface of the shells a coffee brown color. After carefully drying the eggs were packed, small ends down, and not in contact in fine dry sand, and the jar stored in the cellar closet. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

This lot examined April 4, 1900, showed enlarged air cells, some of which were mouldy within. Six of these eggs were rotten; fourteen were clearer than the others, but had watery whites, gummy yolks, and musty flavor. The brown color of the shell, caused by the permanganate of potash, is readily removed by a bath of sodium bisulphite (NaHSO₃). The permanganate of potash preservative, although it has been highly recommended, proved, in this long period of testing, a failure.

X.—Salicylic Acid.

Method: Fifty grams (about one and three-fourth ounces) of salicylic acid (crystals) were dissolved in alcohol and the concentrated solution extended with 950 cubic centimeters (about one quart) of water. In this solution the twenty fresh eggs, after being washed with water, were allowed to remain immersed for one hour. They were allowed to dry and were then, on May 18, 1899, packed, small ends down, separately, in fine dry sand, and the stone jar was placed with the others on the floor of the cellar closet. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

Opened on May 31, 1900, this lot showed brittle shells. The air cells were enlarged, and contained more or less mould. The whites were clear, and the yolks more or less gummy, in some cases sticking to the sides of the shells. The eggs had lost their good flavor. They were stale or musty.

XI.—Salt Brine.

Method: A brine was made by dissolving ninety grams (about three and one-fourth ounces) of common table salt in 1,500 cubic centimeters (about one and two-thirds quarts) of distilled water, making about a six per cent solution. On May 18, 1899, twenty fresh eggs were washed, placed in a stone jar, and the brine poured over them until all were fully covered by the liquid. Result: Good, 0 per cent; bad, 100 per cent.

On opening the jar, May 31, 1900, a stinking odor was evident. The shells of the eggs were, however, clean and clear. The whites were clear, but watery. The yolks were like thick gum clear through, and contracted into nearly perfectly formed globules, with heightened reddish color. The flavor was stale and briny. The eggs were not usable.

TABLE I.

Test No.	Method.	No. of Eggs.	Period, Mos.	Good, Per Cent.	Bad, Per Cent.
I.	Water glass, ten per cent.	20	10-17	100	0
II.	Dry table salt.	20	10-17	0	100
III.	Lime water and salt brine.	20	10-13	100	0
IV.	Vaseline.	20	10-17	0	100
V.	Wood ashes.	20	10-14	0	100
VI.	Gypsum.	20	10-14	0	100
VII.	Sulfur.	20	10-14	0	100
VIII.	Brimstone fumes and sulfur.	20	10-14	0	100
IX.	Permanganate of potash.	20	10-17	0	100
X.	Salicylic acid.	20	10-14	0	100
XI.	Salt brine.	20	10-14	0	100

(To be continued.)

THE AMATEUR AND HIS INCUBATOR.

Practical Advice From One Who Has Been There.



THE TIME is at hand when those who expect to raise a flock of chickens are thinking about getting them hatched as soon as possible. To those who know just how, advice will be useless, but to the beginner a few hints may not come amiss.

Those who already have incubators will do well to look them over thoroughly, and try the lamps, thermostat, and water tanks before filling up for business. Those who are beginning with an incubator, and who have no knowledge of one but what they have learned from poultry papers and catalogues, had best get their machine in good season, set it up and adjust it and run it empty a few days. When one can keep an even temperature for several days with an empty machine, it is well for the beginner to put in a small number of eggs, and study them thoroughly as they develop. The chances are that they won't develop very far, many of them, but by breaking them and studying their contents one can often find out what kind of a mistake he made and look out for that particular point next time.

Having finally reached the point where it is

considered safe to fill the machine for business, regulate it properly, fill it up and go ahead, but don't for an instant imagine that is all there is to it. Eternal vigilance is the price of chickens, both before they are hatched and after. If you are a good hand to tend a baby you will be a good hand to raise chickens, for you will be likely to have plenty of patience.

Don't think that any old egg will hatch in an incubator, for it won't. Your instructions will tell you that, but lots of people don't seem to believe it. The eggs that have been brought to me to hatch in an incubator would do to stock a museum. Double yolked eggs, eggs with soft spots in the shell, long eggs, little eggs, and old eggs. Discard all such; you will get no chickens from any abnormal shaped egg. Have them good shape as may be, and the fresher the better.

Nearly every one who has complained to me of bad luck with their incubator has laid the failure to irregular temperature, and some think they roasted the eggs, while others think they chilled them. I had the same idea when I first began, but having hatched as high as 90% of strong thrifty chicks that

VALLEY FARM, SIMSBURY, CT., SELLS GOOD EGGS THAT WILL HATCH.

lived and grew up from eggs where my temperature had fluctuated between 90 and 110 degrees, though never very long at either point, I began to look elsewhere for the cause of other failures. You can roast them, and you can chill them, but you won't be very likely to if you attend to your business closely. I believe I have suffocated more chicks than ever died in the egg any other way. I note one point in my own experience, *I never got a good hatch when my incubator cellar was kept closed.* The air did not seem vitiated, but with all other conditions the same I got good hatches when I ventilated my cellar thoroughly every day.

I once had 50% of fine Plymouth Rocks die in the shell at the nineteenth day. I could not think then what killed them, as my machines run even and there was no change in the weather. I am confident now that I smothered those chicks. It was cold weather, and I feared to chill them if I let much cool air into the cellar, or kept them out of the machine long, particularly when near hatching time, and I overdid the caution business.

It is never safe to leave even the best regulated machines many hours without going to look if they are all right, no matter what the manufacturers say to the contrary. Something entirely unforeseen may raise or lower the temperature, and if seen to in time no damage will result; but if left twelve or twenty-four hours, a machine full of dead eggs would be the result. A poultry raiser near here lost a whole hatch by leaving his machine twenty-four hours. Owing to his lamps being small the oil burned out, and the eggs were cold when he went to turn them; it was the last week of the three, and the eggs had tested fine. You can imagine what he said and did; it wouldn't look well in print. Most manufacturers tell you to use moisture. Unless your room is very dry or very warm, and it won't be if well ventilated, no moisture will be needed. I never had any chicks dry to death, but I have had them so big and soft that they couldn't break the shell, and have had them so covered with a sticky slime that I had to soak them out in warm water before they ever looked like chickens, and this when moisture had been put into the pans.

Lastly, use every bit of judgment you possess, and study the subject of artificial incubation in every way that you can, and you will find it an interesting study and a never ending one. There is always some new thing to be learned, and experience is the best of teachers.

ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

The Montreal, Can., Show.

Awards.

(Montreal exhibitors' addresses are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of a name.)

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Chas. LaRose, Cornwall, Ont., 1 ck; 5 pen. A. McD. Drummond, Petite Cote, Que., 2 ck; 1 hen; 5 ck; 1.2.3 pul; 1 pen. W. E. Mack, West Woodstock, Vt., 5 ck; 2 hen; 4 ck; 4 pen. E. Frith & Son, Winchester, Ont., 3 ck. Dr. W. H. Craig, Cornwall, Ont., 5 hen; 3 ck; 2 pen. A. M. Radley, Oronout, Que., 5 hen; 2 ck; 5 pen. F. C. McElhinis, Iberville, Que., 1 ck. A. Thompson, Allans Corners, Que., 4 pul.

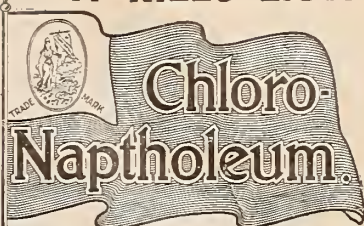
BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Alphonse & Monette, St. Johns, Que., 1 ck; 3 hen; 1.2 ck; 4.5 pul; 2 pen. F. H. Gendy, Quebec, Can., 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 pen. H. H. Willis, Granby, Que., 3 ck. G. S. Oldrieve, Kingston, Ont., 4 ck. Furlinger & Jeffrey, St. Catharines, Ont., 5 ck; 5 pen. W. C. Fyfe, Montreal, West Que., 1.2 hen; 4.5 ck; 2.3 pul; 1 pen. Thompson, 3 ck; 1 pul; 4

THIRTY RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS \$1.50

To accommodate customers who want to try the utility qualities of Rhode Island Reds, who care nothing for color of plumage or the kind of comb, and who judge a breed solely by the contents of the egg basket and by the dressed stock on the block, we will sell eggs from the COMMON UNIMPROVED EGG FARM RHODE ISLAND RED HENS MATED TO MALES OF OUR BEST BLOOD at the above price. Eggs will be of good size and color, and I have thick shells. There is, however, as much difference between this sort of stock and our best bred strains, as regards beauty of plumage and uniformity in breeding, as there is between many mongrels and the modern pure breeds. If you want good lookers with generations of careful breeding back of them, buy our eggs, Single Comb or Rose Comb variety, at \$5 for 15; \$8 for 20; \$20 for 100. Circular free.

SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY, de WOLF FARM, PATPOOSEQUAW, Bristol, R. I.

IT KILLS LICE.



For Poultry Houses.

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"Send me another gallon of your Chloro-Naphtholeum. I have used it in my chicken houses, also on dogs for fleas, and it cannot be equalled."

HENRY BALL.

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Ask your dealer for Chloro-Naphtholeum, or we will ship, prepaid, 1-gallon can, \$1.50. Special prices on larger quantities.

Free. Our book, "Poultry Diseases," sent free on request. Agents wanted.

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We have the birds that win in fast company. At Boston, 1901, six entries won six premiums. At New York, first R. C. cock, second hen, second S. C. hen, fourth cock and fourth cockerel. At Taunton, first pair R. C. At Brockton, first R. C. cock, second hen, S. C. first hen and second cock. At Philadelphia, in January, 1902, in S. C. won first cock, first hen, first pullet and fourth cockerel. At Providence, in R. C., first and third cocks, first cockerel, second hen, in S. C., second hen, and this in a class of eighty-eight single birds.

Eggs from Single Combs \$2 for 15. Single Combs (exhibition pens) \$3 for 15. Rose Combs, \$3 for 15; a few sittings from a pen of prize females, \$5 for 15. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated catalogue.

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Knightsville, CRANSTON, R. I.

SALZER'S SEEDS

Beardless Barley is prodigiously prolific, yielding in 1901 for Mr. Webb, Orleans Co., New York, 109 bushels per acre. Does well everywhere. That pays.

20th Century Oats. The oat marvel, producing from 200 to 300 bus. per acre. Salzer's Oats are warranted to produce great yields. The U. S. Ag. Dept. calls them the very best. That pays.

Three Eared Corn. 200 to 250 bus. per acre, is extremely profitable at present prices of corn. Salzer's seeds produce everywhere.

Marvel Wheat yielded in 30 States last year over 40 bus. per acre. We also have the celebrated Maccaroni Wheat, which yielded over our farms 63 bus. per acre. That pays.

Speltz. Greatest cereal food on earth—80 bus. grain and 4 tons magnificent hay per acre. That pays.

Victoria Rape makes it possible to grow hogs, sheep and cattle at a cost of but a few cents. Marvelously prolific, does well everywhere. That pays.

Bromus Inermis. Most wonderful grass of the century. Produces tons of hay and lots and lots of pasture besides per acre. Grows wherever soil is found. Salzer's seed is warranted. That pays.

\$10.00 for 10c. We wish you to try our great farm seeds, hence offer to send 10 farm seed samples containing Thousand Headed Kale, Tussate, Rape, Alfalfa Spitz, etc. (together worth \$10.00 to get a start) for 10c postage.

SALZER'S MAGIC CRUSHED SHELLS. Best on earth. Sell at \$1.35 per 200 lb. bag; \$3.75 for 500 lbs.; \$5.50 for 1,000 lbs.

John A. Salzer Seed Co., LA CROSSE, WIS.

pen. Specially mated pens to produce cockerels and pullets.—F. H. Bender, 2. T. W. Norris, Newport, Vt., 3.

BUFF FLYMOUTH ROCKS.—H. J. Cross, Longuenil, Que., 1 ck; 1.3.4.5 hen; 1 ck; 2.3.5 pul; 1 pen. Mrs. J. H. Shales, Toronto, Can., 2 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. A. Archambault, Coutrecoeur, Que., 5 hen; 3 ck; 4 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—J. P. Cullen, Montreal, Can., 1 ck; 5 ck; 5 pen. J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ont., 2 ck; 4 hen; 3 pen. G. C. Beeson, Ottawa, Can., 3 ck. Mrs. Shales, 4 ck; 1.2 hen; 3 ck; 2 pen. Marshall Bros. & Co., 5 ck. Drummond, 3.5 hen; 4 ck; 4 pen. Mack, 1.2 ck; 1.2.3.4.5 pul; 1 pen. Cullen, 5 ck; 5 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Dr. J. H. Bastien, Rigand, Que., 1 ck. Thos. Moore, Outremont, Que., 2 ck; 3 ck; 1.2.4 pul; 1 pen. Fuminger & Jeffrey, 3 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck. W. H. Reid, Kingston, Ont., 4 ck. G. H. Muir, Bougie, Que., 3 ck. C. J. Brown, St. Johns, Que., 3 hen; 4 ck; 3.5 pul; 2 pen. McGinnis, 1 ck.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Oldrieve, 1.4 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 5 pul; 1 pen. John Grant, Rockland, Ont., 2 ck; 5 ck. Beeson, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2.3 ck; 2 pul. Norris, 5 ck. Oldrieve, 1 hen; 1 ck; 5 pul; 1 pen. Turpin & Driver, Kingston, Ont., 2 hen. C. S. Webber, Hamilton, Ont., 4 hen. Brown, 5 hen; 4 pul; 5 pen. E. C. Parker, Compton, Que., 1 pul. Thompson, 3.5 pul; 2 pen.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Mrs. Shales, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Beeson, 2.5 hen; 1.3 hen; 1 ck. Brown, 3 ck; 1.3.5 pul; 1 pen. Willis, 3 pul.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Bender, 1.2 ck; 1.2.3 hen; 2.3.5 ck; 1.2.5 pul; 1 pen. Norris, 4.5 hen. Fortier & Nantel, St. Jerome, Que., 1.4 ck; 3.4 pul; 1 pul.

Partridge Wyandottes.—To Dr. C. J. Edgar, No. Hatley, Que.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 ck; 1.2 pul; 1 pen. H. Prevost, Maisonneuve, 2 ck; 2 hen. Beeson, 3.4 ck; 4.5 hen. LaRose, 3 ck; 4 pul; 2 pen.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Gus. Laugelier, Que., 1.4 ck; 1.2.3 hen; 4.5 ck; 4.5 pul; 1 pen. Fortier & Nantel, 2.3.5 ck; 4.5 hen; 1.2.3 ck; 1.2.5 pul; 2 pen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1.3.4 ck; 2.3.4 pul. Dr. A. W. Bell, Toronto, Can., 2 hen; 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1.2 hen; 2.3 ck; 1.2 pul. Ottawa Poultry Yard, Ottawa, Can., 1 ck; 3 pul.

BLACK COCHINS.—M. T. Burn, Tilsonburg, Ont., 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2 hen; 1 pul.

WHITE COCHINS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1.3 ck; 1.3.4 hen; 1.2 ck; 1.2.3 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen. Turpin & Driver, 2 ck; 4.5 hen; 3 ck. Laugelier, 3 ck; 1 ck; 1.3.4.5 pul. Reid, 4 ck; 2 ck; 1 H. M. Piercy, Ayers Flats, Que., 5 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul. John Guining, Sherbrooke, Can., 4.5 ck.

White Langshans.—To Burn.

BEARDED GOLDEN POLISH.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 2.3 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. Reid, 5 pul.

BEARDED SILVER POLISH.—Burn, 1 ck; 4 ck; 1.4 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2.5 ck; 1.2.3 hen; 1.2.4.5 ck; 2.3.5 pul.

BEARDED WHITE POLISH.—Fortier & Nantel, 1.3 ck; 2 hen; 2 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

BUFF LACED POLISH.—Fortier & Nantel, 1.3 ck; 1.2.3 hen; 1.2 ck; 1.3 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 2 pul.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—Fortier & Nantel, 1.2 ck; 1.2.3 hen; 2.3 ck; 2.3 pul. Burn, 3 ck; 4.5 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Fred McLaughlin, Montreal West, Que., 4.5 pul.

GOLDEN POLISH (plain).—Burn, 1 ck; 1 ck; 2.3 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2.3 ck; 2.3 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER POLISH (plain).—Burn, 1.2 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.2 ck; 1.2 pul. Reid, 3 pul.

WHITE POLISH (plain).—Burn, 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 1.2 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul.

BLACK JAVAS.—Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Turpin & Driver, 2 ck; 1.3 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Reid, 4 hen.

A. O. C. JAVA.—Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 pen. Reid, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1.2 pul; 2 pen.

BLACK SPANISH.—Warrington, 1.3 ck; 2.3 hen; 2.3.5 ck; 1.3 pul; 1 pen. McGinnis, 2 ck; 4.5 hen; 3.4 ck; 1.2.4.5 pul; 3.4 pul. Burn, 4.5 hen; 1 ck; 2.3 pul.

ANDALUSIANS.—Frith & Son, 1 ck; 5 hen; 1.4 ck; 2.3 pul; 1 pen. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 ck; 2 pen. John J. Milne, Montreal West, Que., 2 ck. Gunning, 4.5 ck; 1.3.5 hen; 4 pul. LaRose, 2 ck; 1.5 pul.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Alex. Dewitt, Montreal West, Que., 1.3 ck; 1.4 hen; 1.4 ck; 1.5 pul. Mrs. Shales, 2 ck. S. W. D. Frith, Winchester, Ont., 4 ck; 3.5 ck. Reid, 2.3.5 hen. G. Sheltor, 2.4 pul. W. Monteith, 3 pul.

WHITE MINORCAS.—P. A. Twohey, 1 ck; 5 hen; 5 ck. H. Dunne, Toronto, Can., 2 ck; 1.2.5 hen; 1.2.5 ck; 1.2 pul. W. J. Wilson, 3.4 ck; 4.5 hen; 3.4 ck; 3.4.5 pul.

ANCONAS.—H. S. Dynes, Quebec, Can., 1 ck; 1.2 hen. Jeffrey & Fuminger, 3 hen; 1 ck; 3.5 pul. Archambault, 2.3 ck; 1.2 pul. Gunning, 5 ck; 4 pul.

COLORADO DORINGS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1.3 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul; 1 pen. Fuminger & Jeffrey, 2 ck; 2 hen.

SILVER GRAY DORINGS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1.2 hen; 3 ck; 1 pul. Reid, 2 ck; 3 ck; 4 ck; 4 pul. Fuminger & Jeffrey, 3 ck; 4.5 hen. Warrington, 1 ck. Rowland Ness, Howick, Can., 2 ck; 2.3 pul.

WHITE DORINGS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Warrington, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul.

Dorking Pen. Any Color.—Burn, 1.1 Ness, 2.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—F. Wixson, Ingersoll, Ont., 1 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 1.2 pul; 1.2 pen. Beeson, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3 pen. Cullen, 3 ck; 5 ck; 5 pen. Norris, 4 ck. Jeffrey & Fuminger, 1 ck; 4.5 pul; 4 pen. Warrington, 3 ck. John Grant, 4 ck; 3 pul.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Norris, 1.2 ck; 3.4.5 hen; 2.4 ck; 3.4.5 pul; 2.3 pen. Bastien, 3 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.3 ck; 1.2 pul. McGinnis, 4 ck; 4 pul. Reid, 5 ck. Edgastown Poultry Yards, 1 pen.

S. C. BLACK LEGHORNS.—W. H. Osborne, Brockville, Ont., 1 ck; 2.3 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul; 2 pen. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 3 ck; 2.3.4 pul; 1.3 pen. Reid, 3 ck. Queen's Park Poultry Yards, Verdun, Que., 4.5 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul; 4 pen.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Turpin & Driver, 1.2 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.3 ck; 1.3 pul; 1 pen. Cullen, 3.4 ck; 3.4.5 hen; 2.4 ck; 2.4.5 pul; 2 pen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Reid, 1 ck; 1.2 hen; 1 ck; 3.4 pul; 1 pen. Burn, 2 ck; 3.5 ck; 3 ck. Cullen, 3 ck; 4.5 hen; 4 ck; 2.3 pul; 2 pen. Norris, 4 ck; 5 ck. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 3 pul.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Oldrieve, 1 ck; 5 hen. Reid, 2 ck; 3 pul. Cullen, 3.4 ck; 1.2.3.4 hen; 1.2 ck; 1.2.4 pul; 1 pen. Reid, 4 pul.

HOUDANS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 1.4 pul; 2 pen. Reid, 2 ck. Burn, 3 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1.2 pul; 1 pen. A. Bruneaux, 4 ck; 3.4 hen.

LA FLECHE.—Warrington, 1 ck; 3 hen; 1 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Burn, 3 ck; 1 hen.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Beeson, 1 ck; 2 hen. E. W. Brewster, Compton, Que., 2.3 ck; 1.3 hen; 1 ck; 2.3 pul. Frith, 4 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 1.3.5 pul.

BLACK ORPINGTONS.—Dr. Chas. McEachren, 1 ck; 3 hen. Fuminger & Jeffrey, 1.2 hen; 5 ck; 1 pul. Brewster, 1.2 ck; 2.3.4 pul.

Orpington Pen. Any Color.—Fuminger & Jeffrey, 1.1 Brewster, 2.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Dynes, 1 ck; 5 hen. Frith & Son, 2 ck; 1.4 hen; 2 pen. Norris, 2 hen; 3.4 ck; 4 pul; 3 pen. P. R. Park, Methuen, Mass., 1 ck; 1.2.3 pul; 1 pen. Beeson, 2 ck; 5 pul.

BLACK HAMBURGS.—G. W. Rush, 1 ck; 2 hen. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1.2 ck; 1.2.3 pul; 1 pul. Burn, 5 ck; 5 hen; 4.5 ck; 4.5 pul; 2 pen. Reid, 4 ck; 4.5 hen; 5 ck; 5 pen.

G. P. HAMBURGS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Bastien, 2 ck; 2 hen; 3.4 ck; 2.4 pul. Reid, 2 ck; 3 pul.

S. P. HAMBURGS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1.3 hen; 1 ck. Reid, 4 hen; 3 pul. Bastien, 5 hen; 2 ck; 1.2 pul; 1 pen. Ottawa Poultry Yards, 2 hen.

G. S. HAMBURGS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Bastien, 2 ck; 2 hen. Reid, 3 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul.

S. S. HAMBURGS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1 ck; 1.4 hen; 2.3 ck; 1.2 pul; 1 pen. Burn, 2 ck; 2.3 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul; 2 pen. Rush, 3 ck; 5 hen.

RED CAPS.—Burn, 2 ck; 2.4 hen; 2 ck; 1 pul; 2 pen. Reid, 3 ck; 1.3 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul; 1 pen. Archambault, 1 ck; 5 hen.

SILKIES.—H. B. Donovan, Toronto, Can., 2.3 male; 1.3 female. Burn, 1 male; 2 female.

Frizzles, Rumpless, and Sultans.—To Burn.

BLACK B. R. GAME BANTAMS.—Oldrieve, 1 ck; 1 hen. Warrington, 2 ck; 2 hen. Ottawa Poultry Yards, 3 ck; 5 hen.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS.—Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 3 hen; 2.3 ck. Bender, 3 ck. Monteith, 1 hen. LaRose, 2 pul. R. W. Hopper, 3 pul.

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAMS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1 ck; 1.3 hen; 2 ck; 3.4.5 pul. Parker, 2 ck. Burn, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. Reid, 1 pul.

R. C. BLACK BANTAMS.—Prevost, 1 ck. Burn, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Oldrieve, 2 hen. Reid, 3 hen; 2 ck; 3.4 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 3 ck; 2 pul.

R. C. WHITE BANTAMS.—Burn, 1 ck. Donovan, 2 ck; 2.3 hen; 2.3 ck; 2.3 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Reid, 1 ck; 1.2 hen; 3 ck; 3 pul. James Price, 3 ck. Gunning, 5 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Donovan, 1 ck; 1 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Donovan, 1 ck; 1 ck. A. W. Bell, Toronto, Can., 2 ck; 1.2.3 pul.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Donovan, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Webber, 2 ck; 2.3 ck; 2.3 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 3 ck; 3 hen. Burn, 2 hen.

BLACK COCHIN BANTAMS.—Fortier & Nantel, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ck; 1.2 pul. Reid, 2 ck; 2 ck. Webber, 3 ck. Donovan, 2 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul. Ottawa Poultry Yards, 3 hen.

JAPANESE BANTAMS.—Donovan, 1.2 ck; 1.2 hen; 1 ck; 1.3 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 3 ck; 2 pul. Burn, 3.5 ck; 4 ck. Reid, 2 ck.

POLISH BANTAMS.—Donovan, 1 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.2 ck; 2.4 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 2 ck; 1.3 pul. Burn, 3 ck; 3.4 hen; 3 ck.

Brahma Bantams.—To LaRose.

BOOTHED BANTAMS.—Donovan, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Reid, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

BROWN RED GAMES.—Ottawa Poultry Yards, 1 ck;

1 hen. Bastien, 2 ck; 2.3 ck; 1.2 pul. Oldrieve, 2 hen; 3 pul. W. H. Laing, 3 hen; 1 ck.

BLACK RED GAMES.—Oldrieve, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1 pul. Laing, 2 ck; 1.3 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul. McEachren, 2 hen. Fortier & Nantel, 3 ck; 2 pul.

SILVER DUCKWING GAMES.—McEachren, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Bastien, 3 ck; 2 pul.

GOLDEN DUCKWING GAMES.—Laing, 1.3 ck; 1.2 hen. Monteith, 2 ck. Burn, 1 ck; 1.2 pul. McEachren, 2 ck. Bastien, 3 pul. P. H. Sauve, Verdun, Que., 3 pul.

PALE GAMES.—Ottawa Poultry Yards, 1 ck. Oldrieve, 2 ck; 1 hen. Monteith, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 pul. Laing, 2 hen. Burn, 1 ck; 1 pul.

Birchen Games.—To Burn.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Bastien, 1 ck; 1 ck; 2 pul. Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen. Turpin & Driver, 3 ck; 2 ck. Jas. Hillman, E. Angus, Can., 1 hen; 1.3 pul.

Bronze Turkeys.—Thompson, 1.2.3 ck; 1.4.5 hen; 1.2.3 ck; 1.3.4.5 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 5 ck; 5 hen. Drummond, 4 ck; 3.4 hen. Piercy, 5 pul.

White Holland Turkeys.—To Thompson.

A. O. T. TURKEYS.—J. Grahame, Allans Corners, Que., 1 ck; 1.2 hen; 2.3.4 ck; 1.3.4 pul. Thompson, 1 ck; 2 pul.

TOULOUSE GEES.—Thompson, 1.2 ck; 1.2 hen; 1.2 ck; 1.2 pul. Piercy, 2 ck; 4 ck; 4 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 3 ck; 3 pul.

EMDEN GEES.—Thompson, 1.2 ck; 1.2 hen; 2.3 ck; 2.3 pul. Burn, 1 ck; 1 pul.

CHINA GEES.—Thompson, 1.2 ck; 1.3 hen; 1.2 ck; 1.2 pul. Burn, 3 ck; 2 hen; 3 ck; 3 pul.

A. O. V. GEES.—Thompson, 2.3 ck; 2.3 hen; 2.3 ck; 2.3 pul. Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Thompson, 2.3 ck; 2.3 hen; 2.4 ck; 2.3 pul. Fortier & Nantel, 1 ck; 1 hen; 5 ck; 4.5 pul. Burn, 1 ck. Reid, 4 ck; 1 pul.

AYLESBURY DUCKS.—Thompson, 2.3 ck; 1.3 hen; 1.4 ck; 2.4 pul. Burn, 1 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul. Reid, 4 ck; 4 hen; 5 ck; 1 pul.

ROUEN DUCKS.—Thompson, 3 ck; 3 pul. Reid, 2 ck; 2 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Burn, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1 pul.

CAYUGA DUCKS.—Thompson, 3.4 ck; 2.3 hen; 3.4 ck; 3.4 pul. Reid, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Burn, 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

MUSCOVY DUCKS.—Thompson, 2.3 ck; 2.3 hen; 1.3 ck; 1.2 pul. Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 3 pul.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.—Burn, 2 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 3 pul. Parker, 1 ck; 1 hen; 3 ck; 1 pul. Jeffrey & Fuminger, 3 ck; 3 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul.

EAST INDIAN DUCKS.—Burn, 1 ck; 1 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul. Thompson, 2.3 ck; 2.3 pul.

THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION MEETING.

An Extended Abstract From Advance Proofs of Full Report of the Important Meeting at Charleston, S. C.



URELY THOSE who have in the past complained that the south was not given proper consideration in the American Poultry Association must now make a change of base. The Charleston meeting enacted some very radical legislation, which may or may not have just the effects desired, but which, nevertheless, seems destined to add to that shaking of the dry bones of the association which has been going on with more or less rattling now for some time; and whatever was done must be credited largely to the southern members, for they were decidedly in the majority. The first session opened with eighteen members present. Of these, ten were from South Carolina, one from North Carolina, and one from Georgia.—twelve in all from the south. The other six members came:—three from Illinois, one from Pennsylvania, one from New York, and one from Massachusetts. Of the six, one was the president of the association, one secretary, two were representatives of poultry papers, one was a judge, the sixth may have journeyed from New York solely to attend the association meeting. Some of the others came to attend the meeting, but not either as mere individual members or as representing any opinions or interests but their own. Seven states were represented—*thirty-seven were not*. Sixteen members were present—several hundred were not present, and it would appear that the greater number of these were not interested in the work of the association, even to the extent of doing what they might do for it without attending.

However, the association at this meeting enacted some new legislation, which those who favored it expect to do a great deal toward popularizing the association, and some very important matters were discussed; and while we do not see much to commend in the constitutional changes made—nothing, in fact, beyond the spirit of them, which seems good, we are not without hope that this will lead to further changes of a more practicable character. We know of no reason whatever for

supposing that the organization will work smoothly and effectively on the new plan, but it is not inconceivable that efforts to make it do so may lead quickly to a better plan. In the last issue of the paper we published a brief synopsis of the work of the meeting furnished the press by the secretary. A reading of the official report throws more light on the proceedings, and is most interesting. We wish we could publish it in full. It would be valuable simply as giving the public generally an insight into the quality of those who took part in the work of this meeting. Some of them are useful men, such men as a representative organization would take pride in sending to a general convention year after year. Some showed a surprisingly superficial familiarity with topics on which they assumed to speak with authority. There is little of the report that is not interesting to one concerned for the welfare of the poultry industry, especially if he knows most of the men who did the business of the meeting, but we have space for but a small part of it, and must endeavor to bring out only those features which will be best appreciated by the general public. First of these is the address of President Kimmy.

He said:—
“The meeting of the American Poultry Association was called to be held at the exposition grounds in this city. Some of us went there at 8 o'clock, and found the door locked. Being unable to gain admission to the auditorium the meeting was called to order at the main entrance. A motion was made that we



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Remember, they are great layers and a splendid table fowl. My birds are the leading strain, having won at the great Brockton fair, Wakefield, Lynn, Malden, etc. In fact they have

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Eggs for sitting and stock always on hand. Special price for incubators. I would be pleased to have you come and see my stock. Send for price list.

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Abonsell Keunels and Heuneries.

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We have decided to dispose of one-half of our flock of Rose Combs, and will sell some choice birds in rocks, hens, chicks and pullets at very moderate prices. As to the quality of our birds, look up our record at Concord, Taunton, Brockton, and Providence.

Eggs \$3 for 15; \$5 for 30.
Send a 2c. stamp for our illustrated catalogue.

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Light Brahmas—cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each.
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Black Langshans—cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each.
White Wyandottes—cocks, cockerels, and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each.
White P. Rocks—cockerels (pullets and hens sold) \$1 to \$3 each.
Barred P. Rocks—cockerels, pullets and hens, \$1 to \$3 each.
S. C. Brown Leghorns—cockerels, (pullets and hens sold), \$1 to \$2 each.
S. C. White Leghorns—cocks and cockerels (pullets and hens sold), \$1 to \$2 each.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

**J. H. GAMBRILL, Jr.,
Frederick, Md.**

adjourn to this place. The meeting adjourned and is here.

"I wish to say that important business is to come before this meeting. It is the time for the annual election of officers, which in one sense is the least important matter before us, but in another the most important. This depends upon how you vote. If you elect good officers it is important. If poor it is unimportant. There is a clause in our constitution prohibiting the reelection of the president. Under these circumstances I feel that I can say what I am about to.

"I recommend to you that you scan carefully the nominations, and place only in the offices men who will perform the duties which devolve upon them. Criticisms have been made of the election of officers in the past. Perhaps some of these criticisms have been deserved.

"Certain amendments to the constitution and by-laws have been filed with the secretary, and therefore are legally before this meeting. I recommend that you consider them carefully, and without haste, so that something good may come out of the recommendations made.

"Several committees will report, among which I may mention the committee on the revision of the Standard. Just what we can do with their suggestions I hope someone with wisdom will be able to determine.

"Another committee is the committee on the illustrated Standard, which to my mind is the most important of all, and I recommend that of this you take careful consideration, and act without haste.

"It has been said of these meetings that we meet in such and such a city, calling the president and secretary some thousands of miles to attend at the expense of the association, and members at their own expense; the meeting is called to order, business done in great haste, adjourn, and go home. I must admit that this has been the rule in the past at some of the meetings which I have attended. I hope it will not be the case at this. Not that I wish to detain anyone, but I wish the business there done as it should be."

Mighty interestin' readin' is that part of the report dealing with the work of the committee on editorial revision of the Standard.

"Mr. Heck: I have the report here of the editorial committee. It appears that Mr. F. L. Sewell is chairman of it. He gave the report to Mr. Drevenstedt, and Mr. Drevenstedt has been compelled to leave the city, and he asked me to read it. This is the report:

Chicago, Jan. 21, 1902.

"Editorial committee to the American Poultry Association, assembled at Charleston, Jan. 28, 1902:

"Mr. President, and members of the Association: In submitting this matter in the hands of your committee: In the first place we regret to say that after twice sending out printed letters and publishing notices urging co-operation on the part of progressive breeders and members of the American Poultry Association, it was clearly discovered that out of the hundreds of members belonging nominally to the association only a very few took enough interest in the Standard published by the association and in the interest of the breed they favored to give the matter any serious study or express an opinion.

"The answers from the two who did respond will take but a short time for your consideration. Their letters will reveal the need of encouraging specialty clubs to look more into the details and interests of such standard breeds recognized by the American Poultry Association.

"Also that the American Poultry Association will greatly profit by fostering the specialty clubs and working in harmony with them. We trust that Mr. Wooden's resolution, and those of others proposed along these lines will help to be the means of bringing about the much needed combined work of the clubs.

"It appears that all changes in perfecting the Standard can be best brought about through the special work of the clubs. They can in their meetings bring the individual standard up to where they will benefit the breeds they represent.

"After they have been fully approved by the specialty clubs, they can then be submitted to the American Poultry Association for change or approval and final adoption. The letters here submitted have been in most

cases approved by your committee, and after being and reviewed in open meeting of your association your committee suggests that they be placed in the hands of the secretaries of clubs interested in them to receive their special consideration and action upon, requesting that an official club report be made upon the same in time that their report, with any desired changes, may be printed over the American Poultry Association secretary's signature for action upon at the following annual meeting of the American Poultry Association.

"Your committee further suggests that the members of the American Poultry Association connected with specialty clubs be requested to urge their clubs to perfect standards of their several breeds, of which they can fully approve, following the form and taking as their basis the present American Poultry Association Standard, with such changes of phraseology as the club shall deem expressive and adequate in its description. These standards to be authorized by the clubs and brought before the American Poultry Association for approval and adoption into the American Standard of Perfection.

"Your committee has had the printed Standard of Perfection gone over by expert proof-readers to discover mistakes of typographical nature for the assistance of the publisher and printer of the next edition of the Standard.



WHITE WYANDOTTE HEN AND CHICKS.

Bred, Owned and Photographed by Abbie A. Bennett, East Dummerston, N. H.

"This corrected book will be placed in the hands of the secretary of the American Poultry Association.

"Desiring the welfare of all poultry breeders and the progress of all races in which they are interested, we remain,

Faithfully yours,

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE.

Franklane L. Sewell, Secretary,
Buchanan, Michigan.

"Mr. Heck: The letters and the corrected copy of the Standard to which Mr. Sewell refers are in the possession of Mr. Drevenstedt, who probably decided they should remain in the hands of the committee, so he took them with him; but here is one letter received in answer to correspondence which he asked me to read. It is addressed to Mr. Sewell and written by John Glasgow, who, I think, is manager of Mahwah Poultry Yards, owned by Messrs. Havemeyer Bros.:

Mahwah, N. J., Aug. 6, 1901.

"F. L. Sewell, Esq.:

"Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of your favor of 28th ult., and in reply have to say as I am not a member of the American Poultry Association I consider it would be presumptuous on my part to have anything to say in regard to the imperfections of the Standard issued by that association.

"To me the everlasting tinkering with the Standard is simply disgusting. I don't care, as a breeder, what the Standard calls for so that it is made permanent, or, at least, to remain fixed for ten years. I have always been an advocate for a universal Standard, and with all due deference to the members of the American Poultry Association, my contention is that the Standard published by them should be an adaptation of the Standard adopted by the specialty clubs, where such

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Don't make the mistake you did last year, but buy the best — Duston has it. My breeding pens are a decided improvement this season over anything I ever owned, and my customers will get the benefit of this. Splendid breeders in males and females. I will mate pairs, trios and pens for you for best results. Eggs, \$5 sit; 2 sits, \$8; 3 sits, \$10; 5 sits, \$15; \$20 a hundred. 2c. stamp for cat. The White Wyandotte mail.

ARTHUR G. DUSTON,
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clubs exist. The members of such clubs are more likely to know what they want and what they are striving to attain than a mixed body, like the American Poultry Association, many of whom vote upon matters of which they know simply nothing.

"For goodness sake, use your endeavors to get the American Poultry Association to give us a Standard that will remain in force, and not necessitate our buying a new Standard after every meeting, as has been the case for several years past. Yours faithfully,

JOHN GLASGOW.

Endorsements on above letter:

"I agree with Mr. Glasgow that the American Poultry Association should work in harmony with the specialty clubs, and that it should keep its Standard fixed for a term of ten years.

(Signed.)

"F. L. SEWELL."

"O. K. Five years."

(Signed.)

"W. S. RUSSELL."

"Mr. Heck: I suppose this letter was included in the report as a sample of those received."

Following this came a discussion of the matter of standard weights to which we refer with comments elsewhere, and therefore pass over here.

Coming to the question of an illustrated Standard, the report of the committee appointed to investigate that matter was read. This committee consisted of Messrs. T. F. McGrew, Fred L. Kimmey, F. L. Sewell, and Theo. Hewes. In substance the report was that in the judgment of the committee it was not advisable for the association to undertake such a work at this time. It was suggested that it might be possible to have some publisher take a permit from the association to issue such a Standard, paying the association a royalty on each book published, the association to hold the copyright of the illustrated Standard, and to continue to issue the unillustrated Standard as at present.

The discussion which followed the introduction of this report continued well into

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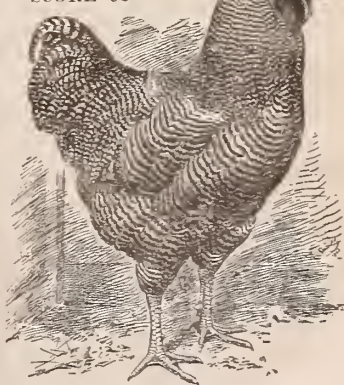
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At the Wednesday afternoon session the several amendments to the constitution were taken up. The first to be considered was that striking out the clause which makes the president ineligible for re-election for the ensuing term. This amendment failed. The next matter considered was the amendment establishing an association league committee, which amendment—

At this point the stenographer was obliged to leave to fill a previous engagement, and it was moved to defer further consideration of amendments until a stenographer could be

secured, taking up in the meantime the petitions for admission of varieties to the Standard. A petition had been received for the admission of Silver Penciled Wyandottes, it being anticipated that birds of that variety would be on exhibition at Charleston. No birds being there, the conditions for admission had not been fully complied with: hence the variety could not be admitted. Buff Orpingtons were admitted with a standard complied by Messrs. Drevestadt and Orr, from two different standards submitted by breeders of the variety. It was stated that Blue Swedish ducks were on exhibition for the second time at a show where the association met, and would come up for admission at the next annual meeting. The motion to reduce the weights of Blue Andalusians was lost.

At the evening session there being still no stenographer present, Mr. Heck proposed a postponement until one could be secured. His objection to proceeding without a stenographer was overruled, and from this point the minutes are incomplete.

The association league amendment was passed after some discussion, and the election of the committee deferred until an adjourned meeting to convene at Hagerstown, Md., in October; it being voted that when this meeting adjourn it be to meet at Hagerstown for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

The meeting then passed to the consideration of Mr. Heck's proposed amendment to the constitution. Mr. Heck read the amendments proposed by him, and moved their adoption. He said that he had no long argument to make, but would read the letter he had submitted with the amendments, which he did. This letter and the proposed amendment, and the Shannon amendment and letter were published in full in the Jan. 1 issue of FARM-POULTRY. Continuing, we give an extract from the report:

"Mr. Heck: I do not know what I can say in addition to the points brought out in the above communication. I will say, however, that my experience as chairman of the committee whose duty it is to induce local associations to join the American Poultry Association has confirmed me in the belief that these changes are demanded by the poultrymen in general. There are hundreds of poultrymen who would join the American Poultry Association were it not for the exorbitant membership fee of \$10.

"Mr. Holzhauser stated that, in his opinion, the argument of Mr. Heck was a good one. He expressed the opinion that in course of time a sufficient number of members would be taken in on the new plan to depose the present life members and compel them to pay the annual dues of \$1.

"Mr. Tronche stated that the \$10 man was better than the \$1 man.

"Mr. Heck stated that ten men who would pay \$1 dues each year were more desirable and would do the association more good and have more influence than one man who would pay in the \$10 life membership fee.

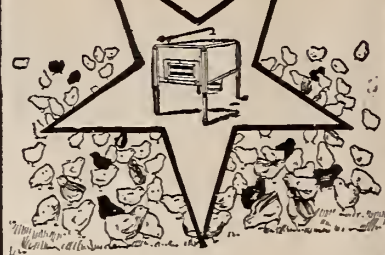
"Col. Watson expressed the belief that the most important thing to be accomplished was to popularize the association, and suggested an amendment to Mr. Heck's resolution providing that the plan of life membership be retained in addition to the new plan.

"Mr. Kerr then moved that the Heck amendment be so amended as to provide for the life membership fee of \$10. Mr. Heck accepted the amendment.

"It was moved to substitute the Shannon amendments for the Heck amendment before the meeting.

"Mr. Heck, Mr. Orr and the president

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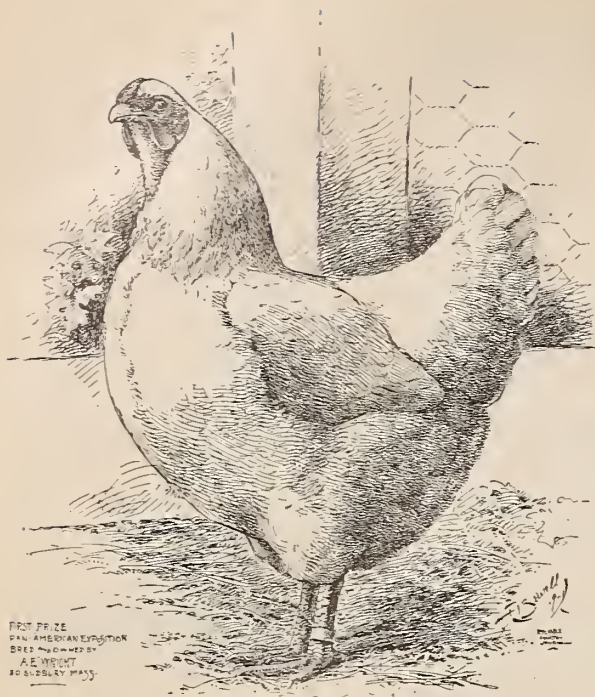
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"BUFFALO QUEEN."

First Prize Pullet at Pan-American Exposition.

the Wednesday morning session. Mr. Kimmey began by stating that while he had signed the report it was not entirely to his liking. He said:—

"I have said so much already on this question it seems there should be little left for me to say. I believe the present Standard is at this time a disgrace to this association. You find the same old difficulty. It does not describe the birds intelligently. I defy anyone who has previously no information to take the Standard, read it through, and tell me whether the description he has been reading is that of an elephant or rhinoceros. If you are an old breeder you can tell something about it, but the man who purchases our Standard and reads it for the first time, and attempts to find out what it means is at a loss to understand. Do you tell me that we cannot do better? It seems to me that we ought to devote such time as is necessary to this most important part of our discussion. I believe the time is ripe for an illustrated Standard. I believe that an illustrated Standard can be gotten out by this association that will be the pride of the association and a great benefit; and not only illustrated, but the entire substance re-written and made less technical. The suggestions made by Mr. McGrew are not in accord with my own ideas, but I am willing to say that the plan proposed by him is the most feasible."

On Wednesday morning a motion was made to appoint a committee of three to take charge of the matter; the committee to have authority to make contracts. When this motion was made there was already a motion before the house that action be deferred one year. That motion having been put and lost, the discussion of the motion to appoint a committee with power to make contracts proceeded. Mr. Orr vigorously opposed the "power to act" clause of the motion, and ultimately the action taken was a practical reappointment of the committee for another year.

The election of officers and of members of the advisory board and executive committee resulted as follows:—

President, Dr. F. D. Kendall, Columbia, S. C.

Secretary and Treasurer, T. E. Orr, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Vice-Presidents.

Geo. T. Pitkin, Chicago, Ill.
Capt. Jas. E. White, Washington, D. C.
Eugene Sites, Elyria, Ohio.
Geo. V. Fletcher, Belmont, Mass.
A. E. Olshausen, Los Angeles, Cal.
Theodore Hewes, Trenton, Mo.
B. N. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.
James P. Kerr, Baltimore, N. C.
C. H. Welles, Stratford, Conn.
J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo, N. Y.
Wm. McNeil, London, Canada.
August D. Arnold, Dillsburg, Pa.
Dr. Berg, McInnes, Charleston, S. C.
H. V. Crawford, Montclair, N. J.
B. A. Garlinger, Hagerstown, Md.

indulged in a general discussion. Mr. Heck asserted that not a member in the room except the secretary understood the provision of the Shannon resolution, and there was no response.

"Mr. Orr spoke at great length in favor of the Shannon amendment.

"The president said he believed it would be bad to adopt either of the amendments. The only difference in them was that the Heck amendment was less objectionable than that proposed by Mr. Shannon. It was un-American and unfair to give any member the right to cast more than one vote on any proposition. Such a privilege would perhaps be all right with a wise and honest member, but a wise and honest member would not care to avail himself of the privilege. It would be all wrong in the case of an unwise or dishonest member, and such a member would be the one who would eagerly seek to obtain the advantage allowable under the amendment. The president also stated he had some experi-

ence in collecting annual dues. Such experience had convinced him it was more trouble to collect such dues than the amount obtained would be worth. He wished also to call attention to the fact that the low membership fee, with annual dues, had been once tried by this association and discarded.

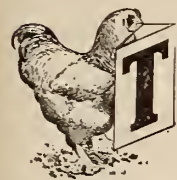
"The motion to adopt Mr. Heck's amendment was put and lost.

"Mr. Holzhauser moved the adoption of the Shannon amendment, and the motion was seconded and carried.

"After the adoption of the Shannon resolution Mr. Heck stated that he wished to call attention to the fact that the resolution was not even read in the open meeting, and that it was therefore passed without proper consideration."

After a motion tendering a vote of thanks to the exposition management, the poultrymen of the south, and the citizens of Charleston, had prevailed, an adjournment was taken.

Poultry in Canada.



HERE ARE signs of a tremendous development in the poultry business in Canada, and the advance in a year or two will be truly surprising. This is in great measure due to the fact that the ministers of agriculture for the Dominion and the Province of Ontario—and in a lesser degree the ministers in the other provinces—have taken up the matter in earnest and furnished the funds for extensive experiments and carrying the gospel of good poultry to the people, mainly through the medium of farmers' institutes, and it is a fact worth noting that whereas, up till a year or two ago an audience of farmers was somewhat impatient of hen talk, they will now listen attentively, and the discussions are usually as animated as on any other branch of farming.

Prof. I. W. Robertson, Dominion commissioner of agriculture, has been studying the British market, and has introduced the idea of special fattening, establishing experimental stations at various points for feeding chickens in crates, and cramming with a special machine to finish the birds.

This work has been in the hands of Mr. F. C. Hare, a very intelligent young man, and the results have been most satisfactory to all concerned. December shipments of several thousand chickens netted the owners \$1.31 per pair, the average price on the other side of the water.

Mr. W. B. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, and Mr. Fuller, of the Nova Scotia Experimental Farm at Truro, have also been working along the same line, and with equal success.

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, poultry superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Ottawa, has also contributed much to the enlightenment of farmers on the commercial aspect of poultry raising, having addressed large audiences in every province from British Columbia to Prince Edward Island, and has everywhere found the same increasing desire for more information.

Besides these gentlemen, other practical poultrymen have been sent out by the several governments to help on the good work.

The experience of the past season has shown that British market demands will pay more per pound for small chickens than large ones of the same quality. Those weighing ten pounds and over per pair sold in London for sevenpence (14 cents) per pound, while those from seven to nine pounds per pair were selling as high as tenpence (20 cents) per pound.

This means that instead of waiting till chickens are five or six months old to put them in the fattening crates, more can be made by starting to fatten at three and one-half to four months, and it seems to me this is one of the most important announcements that has been made of late years in the poultry business, at least so far as Canada is concerned. Chicks can be hatched as late as the middle of July, when eggs are at their very cheapest, and as the market for stock of the right kind is unlimited, there is an assurance of good profits.

It seems now pretty well settled that Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons are the best fowls for farmers' use, for market and for winter egg laying. The Barred Rock has been placed first, but the experts are now rather favoring the White Wyandotte, especially for export. The Buff Orpington remains to be tested for eggs, but having white legs and white bill, seems to suit the British market better.

White flesh and fat is demanded, and this is secured by feeding largely a ration of oatmeal with gluten meal and flour.

Eggs have never been so high as this winter. Even in country places the price still continues—Feb. 17—at 35 cents per dozen for absolutely fresh laid; and in the cities as high as 60 cents per dozen has been paid farmers on the markets.

The Georgetown, Ill., Show.

Awards.

(Addresses of Georgetown exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Illinois.)

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—M. E. Lewis, 1 hen; 2 ekl. Wm. Sanders, 1 ekl; 1, 2, 3 pul.
Golden Wyandottes.—To Albert Guess, Vermilion.
Silver Wyandottes.—To A. O. Thornton.
Buff Plymouth Rocks.—To Frank B. Smith & Son, Danville.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Henry R. Spicer, 1, 4 ekl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pr; 1 trio; 1 pen. M. Kelly, Westville, 2, 3 ekl. Luther Reynolds, 4 ekl; 2 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—H. O. Cook, 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 ekl; 4 pul. Jesse Lamar, 2 ekl; 2 hen; 2 ekl; 2 pul; 1 pr; 1 trio; 1 pen.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Mrs. M. Lou Adams, 1 ekl; 1, 3 pul. E. M. Smith, 2 ekl; 1, 2 hen; 1 ekl; 2 pul; 1, 2 pen.

Dark Brahmas.—To Dillow Haworth.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Haworth, 1 ekl; 1, 3 hen. Mason Tucker, 2 hen.

BUFF COCHINS.—Haworth, 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 ekl; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. G. M. Haladay, 3 hen; 2 ekl.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Jas. Malone, 1 ekl; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ekl; 1 pul; 1 pr; 1 trio; 1 pen. Jas. White, 3 hen; 3 ekl; 2, 3 pul; 2 pr; 2 trio; 2 pen.

Buff Cochins Bantams.—To Mrs. Adams.

White Wonders.—To Haladay.

Buff Orpingtons.—To Mrs. Adams.

Bronze Turkeys.—To Jacob Yoko.

Buff Turkeys.—To White.

Brown China Geese.—To Kelly.

The Bloomingburg, O., Show.

Awards.

(Addresses of Bloomingburg exhibitors not given. Other addresses given with first mention of a name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Ohio.)

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Howard Foster, 1 ekl 914; 1 hen 924; 2 ekl 923; 2 hen 1825-16. F. A. Brigle, Columbus, 2 ekl 904; 2 hen 924; 1, 2 pul 924, 923; 1 pen 1834. Frank Johnson, Memphis, 3 hen 914; 1 ekl 92; 2 pen 1834. Jos. Allewang, 3 pul 92.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Maughlin Bros., Columbus, 1 ekl 924; 2 ekl 914; W. T. Elliot, 2 ekl 923; 1 hen 924; 1 ekl 924; 1, 2 pul 924, 923; 1 pen 1804. Ralph Rockbeck, Washington, C. H., 3 ekl 914; 3 pul 92; 3 pen 1834. E. R. Dunn, Columbus, 2, 3 hen 924; 3 ekl 924; 2 pen 1834.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—L. D. Minnix, 1, 2 hen 904, 894; 1, 2 pul 914; 2 hen 1773-16. R. T. McClure, 1, 2, 3 ekl 904, 88, 87; 3 pul 924; 1 pen 1803-16.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—John Doyle, Washington, C. H., 1, 2 hen 904, 902; 2 ekl 894; 2 pul 894; 2 pen 17815-16. Chas. Oswald, 3 hen 884; 1, 3 ekl 91, 894; 1, 3 pul 914, 894; 1 pen 1834.

Golden Wyandottes.—To A. E. Collier, Range.

White Wyandottes.—To Homer Southard, Sabina.

Buff Wyandottes.—To J. M. Haines, Sabina.

Buff Cochins.—To Earl Shaw.

Buff Cochins Bantams.—To David A. Jones, Columbus.

Light Brahmas.—To Mrs. Ed Kleever.

Black Langshans.—To Hugh Stevenson, Atlantic.

Houdans.—To W. L. Kinkad.

S. C. White Leghorns.—To A. C. Underwood.

Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkeys.—To G. M. Eichelberger, Jeffersonville.

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THE CYPHERS INCUBATORS



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Forest Lake Poultry Farm, Brown's Mills, N. J. Use 82 largest size.
Meadow Brook Farm, Dallas, Pa. Use 50 largest size.
Spring Lake Poultry Farm, Harrisburg, Pa. Use 48 largest size.
Oxford Poultry Farm, Oxford, Pa. Use 46 largest size.
Sussex Poultry Farm, Newton, N. J. Use 30 largest size.
Wildwood Poultry Farm, St. Louis, Mo. Use 30 incubators and brooders.
Grosse Isle Duck Ranch, Grosse Isle, Mich. Use 28 largest size.
House Rock Poultry Farm, Wollaston, Mass. Use 23 largest size.
J. F. Stocking & Co., Montvale, N. J. Use 21 largest size.
Millville Poultry Farm, Millville, N. J. Use 20 large size.
Hudson River Poultry Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Use 20 largest size.
H. Fell Poultry Farm, Sewell, N. J. Use 20 largest size.
Ernest Sommerfeld, Grunberg Schl. Germany. Uses 15 largest size.
The May R. Poultry Plant, Connersville, Ind. Use 12 large size.
Fishers Island Farm, Fishers Island, N. Y. Use 12 large size.
Messrs. High Bros., Blackpool, Lancashire, England. Use 10 large size.
Raterman Poultry Farm, Wellston, S. Louis Co., Mo. Use 10 large size.
Willowcrest Poultry Vards, Goshen, N. Y. Use 10 large size.
Weber Bros., Wrentham, Mass. Use 10 large size.
White Leghorn Poultry Vards, Waterville, N. Y. Use 10 large size.

And scores of others who use 5 to 10 Cyphers Incubators.

SOME OF THE BIG MEN —

A. C. Hawkins, Lancaster, Mass.
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Knapp Bros., Fabius, N. Y.
E. B. Thompson, Amenia, N. Y.
Bradley Bros., Lee, Mass.
Samuel Cushman, Bristol, R. I.
Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.
H. J. Blanchard, Groton, N. Y.
J. W. Shaw, Brockton, Mass.
W. S. Russell, Ottumwa, Ia.
Geo. W. Mitchell, Bristol, Conn.
W. B. Gibson & Sons, W. Alexander, Pa.
Henry Steinhilber, St. Louis, Mo.
Ang. D. Arnold, Hillsburg, Pa.
M. S. Gardner, Philadelphia, N. Y.
C. F. A. Smith, Waltham, Mass.
Dr. O. P. Bennett, Mazon, Ill.
U. R. Fishel, Hope, Ind.
L. C. Piser, Shushan, N. Y.
O. E. Skinner, Columbus, Kas.
Sharpe Butterfield, London, Ont.
P. H. Gossard, Mo. Valley, Iowa.
J. H. Jackson, Hudson, Mass.
W. H. Bushell, David City, Nebr.
F. W. Richardson, Hicksville, D.
W. H. Overbaugh, Hauover, Pa.
C. S. Wetmore, Lockport, N. Y.
M. F. Norris, Lexington, Ky.
F. S. Nicholson, Cambridge, N. Y.
Willis J. Storke, Groton, N. Y.

Also hundreds of others.

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Semi-Monthly.
The 1st and 15th of each month.

PUBLISHED BY
FARM-POULTRY PUBLISHING CO.,

Boston, Mass.

JOHN H. ROBINSON, Editor.

Price, One Dollar per year, in Advance.

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Single Copies Five Cents.

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IN NEXT NUMBER.

THE BLUE SWEDISH DUCK.

—A historical and descriptive article, by Theo. Jager; illustrated.

THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING TO THE POULTRYMAN.

—Announced for this issue, but unavoidably delayed.

ARTIFICIAL BROODING.

A continuation of symposium on the subject. An especially interesting installment.

WHY THEY DIE IN THE SHELLS.—

Several interesting criticisms of Mr. Greene's theory.

EGG PRESERVATION.—

Conclusion of report begun in this issue.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

in great variety. Many interesting topics.

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EDITORIAL.

Practical Poultry Exhibits.

SHREWD observation and hard sense are the characteristic qualities of the writings of Mr. John Glasgow, whom it gives us pleasure to introduce to readers of FARM-POULTRY in this issue in a special contribution, the first of many, we hope, from his pen. Mr. Glasgow is best known to the poultry world as a fancier because of the prominence of the Havemeyer bantams and pigeons at the shows, but he is a thoroughly practical poultryman, and there is at Mahwah, N. J., a large practical plant established and conducted under his supervision, and strange as it may seem to those who know him as a fancier, Mr. Glasgow confesses that he finds the problems of practical poultry culture, and especially those relating to organized effort for development of interest in practical poultry keeping, of greatest interest. What he has to say of the exhibits of poultry at state fairs is right to the point, and applies just as well to county fairs generally.

There are some strange paradoxes in conditions in the poultry industry and fancy—paradoxes which few of us, perhaps, realize until we sit down and study the situation from several standpoints. In practical poultry production this country leads England, generally speaking, but in practical exhibits England is way ahead. Whoever doubts this should read Mr. Hunter's report of "An English Agricultural Poultry Show," in the July 1, 1897 issue of this paper. Perhaps it is because the individual is more progressive, has more of "the initiative" in this country that the governments, state and national, have not so much felt the need of doing something to advance poultry interests; but we think there can be no doubt that the great incentive to action on the part of the British government is to be found in the annual reports of imports of poultry and eggs. There has been no such stimulus to governmental action in this country.

But while we have not the general and systematic method of poultry instruction, as developed in Great Britain by the county councils, different states have been doing something in a more or less regular way to interest the people in practical poultry culture, and some states have done a great deal in the way of popular lectures. But we cannot take space here to write of that, so must leave it for another time and go back to the subject of practical exhibits.

To our way of thinking, Mr. Glasgow's criticism of agricultural fairs for wasting money on non-practical varieties is fully merited,—also his observations on horse racing. We have to confess that we like to see a horse race at a fair or anywhere else, but we cannot ignore the evidence to the effect that interest in the development of racing horses has not been profitable for the ordinary horse grower. So it is with poultry. Fanciers are fond of saying that it is the fancy and the shows that have developed the poultry interest in this country; but whoever looks at the matter carefully and without bias must see that there have been other very strong influences at work, and also that the influence of the fancy has not always been for good. It is a fact that there are many places where locally the "fancy" is strong; but the farmers' interest in poultry is inconsiderable, and it is also a fact that in some of the best poultry producing and shipping sections of this country, neither the "fancy" nor its influence are very much in evidence. "The fancy" is a good thing, but it is not "the whole thing." The fanciers' shows, even as now conducted, and as they have been conducted, have been the means directly or indirectly of interesting many farmers, but it is not reasonable to suppose that they have interested the farmers, or ever can interest them to the extent that more practically instructive shows could.

We do not think the fault is in the fanciers, though we know of at least one case where a secretary who is a fancier, is accused by some practically minded breeders of having interested himself in the practical displays only to prevent their being properly developed. We should be loth to believe that of him or of any-

one; but, suppose it is the case, who is to blame for allowing him to make the association's efforts to bring out a practical display abortive? Who but those interested in such a display?

The fundamental difficulty in getting on practical exhibits is that the practical men refuse too often to be interested in them, and we sometimes think this attitude on their part is largely due to a consciousness of their limitations, to a lack of confidence in their ability to compete successfully with others. Most of our practical men have simply picked up the business. Many of them cannot dress a chicken and make a nice job of it. They are not all around experts, and so it may be they are kept out of the shows when they ought by all means to go in support the practical side, and learn by losing just as the fanciers do. In this and in some other points the fancier is a shining example.



Sharing the Risks.

A READER of the paper sends us a complaint against an advertiser, from whom he purchased last spring a cockerel which he states proved on arrival to be "a cripple." He wrote the shipper, and was told that if he would return the bird express charges prepaid another bird would be sent him.

In a breeder's circular just received we find this announcement:—

"You run no risk in buying —'s — — —. I take all the risk."

"If birds shipped from my yards are not satisfactory they may be returned, and money will be refunded, less express charges."

In these two instances we have represented the attitude of the seller, an attitude which we think buyers with few if any exceptions regard as unreasonable. "Why," says the buyer, "should I pay express both ways? To do so simply gives a breeder special facilities for sending out inferior birds at very little trouble and expense in expectation that they will suit a customer who does not know their value." The breeder, on the other hand, considers that in risking the birds themselves he is risking all he should. If they come back sick, or if in their absence he loses a sure sale, he feels that it was no more than right that all transportation expenses should be paid by the intending purchaser.

It is not a matter that is easy to decide fairly for all concerned. It is a three sided question; the interested parties being breeders, customers, and the express companies. If the rights and liabilities of all three were more definitely established and generally understood the trade in thoroughbred poultry would certainly be benefited. Here is one of the places where the right kind of a national organization could do good work.

Take the first case mentioned where it is said a crippled bird was sent. It is hardly conceivable that any man in his senses would deliberately coop such a bird to send to a customer. But assuming it to be a fact that the bird was crippled when delivered to the express company, the company ought either to have refused to receive it, or to have receipted for a crippled bird. If the bird was injured en route, the transportation company should be held responsible. The buyer should have refused to receive a crippled bird, or should have receipted for it as crippled.

The express companies often use for fowls and other live stock a form of receipt in which they are released from liability because of accident to or loss of stock in transit. We think that where the matter has been tested in the courts such receipts have been held void, and the companies compelled to pay damages, but in most cases the damaged parties either take it for granted that the existence of that so-called release leaves them without redress, or are averse to the effort and expenditure necessary to obtain reparation, as they well may be when the expense would probably exceed, and perhaps many times exceed the value involved. A national poultry organ-

ization with branches wherever there was interest in thoroughbred poultry, would soon settle once for all such matters as this.

The other point is really the more difficult one, and we doubt whether a national, or protective, or any other organization could establish a basis for transactions that would be mutually satisfactory; at the same time we think that a well organized poultry industry would in time secure greater uniformity in practice, and a better general understanding of the conditions, risks, and rights of all interested parties.



The Weight Question Up Again.

IT WAS suggested at the recent meeting of the American Poultry Association "that the weight clauses in all breeds subject to the latter in the American Standard of Perfection be abolished, and size substituted, but that the disqualifying weight clauses in all breeds subject to the same remain as they are, or subject to such changes as the American Poultry Association deem proper."

One who knew nothing about the weights of poultry except what he might learn from the advocates of this idea in the discussion which followed this suggestion would be not unlikely to conclude that overweight birds were common, and that the "craze" for overweight was rapidly ruining the breeds. Here is a choice sample of the debate:

"Mr. Purvis: I think the object in having that letter read, and those suggestions by Messrs. Drevenstedt, Ball, and others, was to have it referred back with some suggestions to the committee. I know privately Mr. Drevenstedt's object was to get this matter discussed about abolishing this weight clause, a movement in which I heartily agree. As Mr. Drevenstedt says, a bird might be in fine weight in New York, and lose from a pound to a pound and a half by the time it gets to Charleston. He proposes substituting size for weight. At Chicago we had a bird that weighed 13½ pounds. I would not give ten cents for him for breeding purposes. Mr. Williams, who ought to know, says that it was the weight clause that ruined his Brahmas. Others have found the same thing. Trying to get the bird up to standard and keep him above standard is doing more damage than good. What we are after these days is utility. We have been looking after shape and feathers, and neglected the utility side of it, and I think it is true the American Poultry Association should take some step to show that utility is of as much importance as symmetry."

"President: Mr. Purvis, you say abolish the weight clause, and substitute size. Will you tell me what you would put in the Standard?"

"Mr. Purvis: Put in size to count for so many points. I would say the weight should not be less than so many pounds."

"President: That is what it says now. What do you mean by saying you would substitute size for weight?"

"Mr. Purvis: All things being equal, size should take the best prize. A man wants to show in Charleston; he has got to make a Light Brahma cock weigh 11½ pounds or it is cut for weight. I want the birds to be their natural size, and every man will protect himself under the weight clause. The Standard weights are made impossible."

"President: What are we going to put in the Standard?"

"Mr. Purvis: We are going to put size."

"President: Just the word size?"

"Mr. Purvis: Size for so much—so many points."

"Secretary: Instead of weight six pounds, size six pounds?"

"Mr. Purvis: We are going to abolish the standard weights and maintain the disqualifying clause. A bird must not weigh less than so many pounds."

"President: I would like to ask what size would they have to be before they would come under the disqualifying clause, or would that be done away with altogether?"

"Mr. Purvis: The disqualifying weights will be left as they are now."

"President: I thought weight was to be done away with."

"Mr. Purvis: Just the standard weight."

As the intelligent reader at once perceives the effect of such a change as is proposed

would be to reduce standard weights to the limits of the present disqualifying weights. Before the American Poultry Association assents to such a proposition as that, *in the interests of utility*, it would be well for those members who may have an opportunity to vote on the question to look into the matter quite thoroughly and consider several phases of it. We think that they will find much more reason for retaining standard weights very nearly where they are, and disqualifying all specimens below standard weights. Weight and size ought both to be considered in judging a fowl, and considered in their relation to condition. If any of the fancier judges cannot pass upon such a combination of points intelligently call in a few marketmen to determine merit that far.

There is a demand for weight in the show room, and it is a legitimate demand. The true requirement for weight is for fowls that have the size that gives them that weight when in good condition. The abuse in regard to weight comes from persons who have fowls deficient in weight when in good condition, trying to put on fat to bring them up to weight. Those who say that present standard weights are excessive ought to be required to prove their position by showing that typical specimens of the various breeds cannot be produced at those weights. While it may be that there are some varieties where slight reductions would be advisable, we think that for most of the breeds there are breeders enough who can bring enough specimens that must be admitted as typical, that are standard weight, or better, when in good breeding or laying condition, to disprove all that may be proved by bringing out specimens which do not meet standard requirements.

There is a demand also for large birds for breeding, and this demand comes quite as generally from people who breed for eggs and poultry as from those who breed for show purposes. The true utility bird is always the good sized, well developed bird of its kind. The average breeder, for whatever purpose, needs large birds to keep up the size in his stock just as he needs special quality in other features to retain such features in his stock. The average breeder is not a good breeder, not a specialist or an expert, but he depends upon the specialist and experts to give him stock which will help him to make up for his deficiencies. Vigor, strength of color, and size are the qualities he loses most easily, and therefore requires most often.

We notice in a contemporary a Wyandotte breeder speaking of twelve pound Wyandotte males as altogether too common. We think his statement entirely too far-fetched, but even admitting it as correct, it is equally true that there are far too many undersized males and females both in Wyandottes and in many other varieties. More than that, these extra large birds are the exceptions. Few breeders have more than a very small proportion of them. In many flocks undersized birds are the rule. There are lots of poultrymen in this country who raise from scores to hundreds of fowls each season, and most of them under standard weight, when most are not under disqualifying weight. There are many so-called utility flocks of all popular varieties that cannot show a single specimen up to standard weight. Some of the owners of the flocks will tell you they prefer them that way. Maybe they do, but when buying they call for good sized birds, and expect to bring the whole get of such birds up to standard weights, or near them the first year.

It is not only the size of the stock that has to be considered. The size of the eggs produced must also be taken into account. There are many flocks of the American breeds that are laying, especially as pullets, eggs so small that it is a disgrace to a poultryman to send them out, and these are the flocks of underweight birds. Utility demands that the weights be maintained.



Editorial Notes.

Exhibitors who find their winnings reported wrong in this paper should either send us proof of error, or have the correction made through the secretary of the show in question. We know—none better—how easy it is for such errors to occur, both in this office and elsewhere; at the same time we do not think it advisable to make corrections on the simple

statement of an exhibitor that he won so and so, instead of so and so. We must have proof, so that we can be sure the correction is correct.

We did not notice until after page 112 had gone to press, that the item, "Weakening Its Cause," had gone in without proper credit. It was clipped from the *Canadian Poultry Review*, which will please accept our apology for the oversight.

The expected improvement in general egg production continues to hang fire. Receipts of eggs at New York from Jan. 1 to Feb. 18, are only 194,095 cases, against 275,207 cases for the same period last year. Receipts for the first two months last year were 330,173 cases, against 398,923 cases for the corresponding period in 1900. It seems likely at this writing that when figures for the first two months of the year are given in full they will be but little more than half the figures of two years ago. No wonder the price stays up.

However it may have been a little while ago, or maybe a few weeks hence, just at the present time egg producers have no particular reason to find fault with the prices of feed stuffs as compared with the price of eggs. Feed is, roughly estimating the comparison, about sixty per cent higher than this time last year. A comparison of prices of eggs this year and last, making comparison from figures in the issue for March 1st in each year, shows eggs about sixty-five per cent higher in Boston, about eighty per cent higher in New York, about one hundred and twenty per cent higher in Philadelphia, and about ninety per cent higher in Chicago.

This condition of high prices cannot last long. Prices were going down quite rapidly, when the general storm that swept the country checked production and also interfered with transportation of supplies in the hands of middlemen. It is probable that prices will maintain a higher level than last year; but at present there is little reason for supposing that they will be enough higher to compensate the poultryman for the advance in feed prices, unless these should decline more than it is now anticipated that they will without indications of bounteous harvests the coming season.

Prices of poultry are also high, and likely to stay high for the spring and summer at any rate, for winter hatching has not been good, and old stock is supposed to be pretty well cleaned up. If the poultry stocks of the country are as much reduced as is generally believed, high prices for poultry should rule for a year or more, for a large part of this season's product will be required to replenish stocks.

A writer in a contemporary, assuming to speak with high authority on practical science in feeding, gravely asserts that he considers the withholding of food from chicks for at least *seventy-two* hours of the highest importance in securing the future welfare of all the chicks. Such assertions make people who know how to grow chicks smile.

MARKET REVIEW.

BOSTON.

Eggs.—Nearby and Cape fancy 37@38c.; eastern choice fresh 37c., fair to good 34@36c.; Vt. and N. H. choice fresh 37c.; Ind. and Ill. choice fresh 37c.; western selected 36@37c., fair to good 34@36c.

Dressed Poultry.—*Fresh Killed Northern and Eastern*.—Fowls, extra choice 14c., common to good 12@15c.; chickens, choice roasting 18@20c., common to good 12@15c.; broilers 20@25c.; pigeons, choice \$1.50 doz., common to good 75c.@\$1.25 doz.; squabs, choice large \$2.50@3 doz. *Western dry packed, boxes*.—Turkeys, choice hens, headed 16@17c., do. heads on 16@16½c., choice toms 15@16., mixed 15½@16½c., old toms 13@14c., No. 2 turkeys 12@13c.; chickens, choice 14c., fair to good 12@13c.; fowls, selected large 12½@13c.; fair to good 11½@12c.; capons, choice large 16@17c., small and medium 13@15c.; ducks, good to choice 14@16c.; geese, good to choice 10@12c. *Western, dry packed, bbls.*.—Turkeys, choice 15½@16½c., common to good 14@15c.; fowls, choice 12½c.; chickens, good to choice 12@14c.; old cocks 8c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 11@11½c.; spring chickens 10@11c.; roosters 5@6c.

NEW YORK.

Eggs.—Penna. and nearby 37c. and up western 37c.

Dressed Poultry.—*Fresh killed turkeys* 15@16c.; fowls 12@12½c.; fancy Phila. roasting chickens, large 18c., mixed weights 14@17c.; fancy western soft meat chickens 12½@13c., mixed fowls and chickens, choice 12@13c., average 10@12c.; old roosters 7½@8c.; capons, fancy large Phila. 18@20c., fancy large Ohio 16c., other western and mixed weights 14@15c.; fresh killed ducks, choice 14@15c., common 9@12c.; do. geese, choice 9@10c., ordinary 7@8c.; tame squabs, large white \$3.75 doz., mixed \$3@3.25, dark \$2. *Frozen Poultry*.—Turkeys, young hens, No. 1, 15½@16c.; do. hens and toms, No. 1, 15@15½c.; do. young toms, No. 1, 14½@15½c.; do. No. 2, 10@11c.; chickens, large soft meat fancy 13½@14c.; do. average, No. 1, 11@12c.; do. No. 2, 7@8c.; broilers, dry picked, No. 1, 17@18c.; do. sealed 15@16c.; fowls, No. 1, 11@11½c.; fowls, No. 2, 7@8c.; ducks, No. 1, 14@15c.; geese, No. 1, 10@11c.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 11½@12c.; chickens 10½c.; old roosters 8c.; turkeys 13c.; ducks, average western 70@80c. pair; geese, do. \$1.25 @ \$1.50 pair; pigeons 31c. pair.

PHILADELPHIA.

Eggs.—Penna. nearby, western and southwestern 35c.; southern 32c.

Dressed Poultry.—*Fresh killed*.—Fowls, choice 12@12½c., fair to good 11½@12c.; old roosters 8c.; chickens, nearby, fancy, 15c., fair to good 13@14c.; selected soft yellow Illinois, large, 13½@14c.; other western dry picked, soft meat 12½@13c., fair to good 11@12c., capons, fancy, 8lbs. and over 17@18c., smaller sizes 15@16c., slips 12@14c.; turkeys, choice and fancy, nearby 18@20c., fair to

Hawkins

White Rocks

Win at all the big shows from Maine to Texas. They have won more prizes at

NEW YORK and BOSTON

Than all other strains, and are THE BEST.

A. C. HAWKINS, Lancaster, Mass.

Ad. on back cover.

White Plym. Rocks

Prize winners at Madison Square Garden, N.Y., Jan., 1901, Hartford, Conn., Dec., 1901 and the great Boston show, Jan., 1902. Eggs for hatching from 4 pens selected stock, large size, pure white, and true Plymouth Rock shape, \$2 for 13; \$3 for 40. Choice breeding stock for sale.

UNION POULTRY YARDS, Rockville, Conn.

SEED

Corn

50c a bu. and up.
Michigan Northern
Grown in the
earliest and produces
largest crops. Hammond's
Sixty Day
Fillet, American Pride, Race
Horse Dent and Thoroughbred
White Dent are the 4 famous
varieties today. American
Pride made 77 bu. shelled corn
per acre. Fifteen other sorts.
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these wonderful corns sent on
request. HARRY S. HAMMOND
SEED COMPANY, Ltd.
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EGGS-KUM

Makes the Eggs Come; the hens simply can't help themselves. Quadruple strength. Small teaspoonful in mash to thirty hens in winter, or forty in summer. Used daily, costs but 12c. per hen per year. Price 25c. by mail 31c.
Agents Wanted Everywhere

ROUPINO

Is so good that we will let you guarantee it in your own language. Only Roup and Canker cure which precipitates all impurities from the water. Administered in drinking water—no trouble. Never known to fail; in fact cannot fail. "Costs most, yet is cheapest." Price 50c., postpaid.
FREE.—Eggs-Kum Egg Record
Eggs-Kum and Roupino are manufactured by Reliable Remedy Co., 497 Third Avenue, N. Y.
General agents:—Cypers Incubator Co., Boston, Chicago, New York, Buffalo; J. W. Miller Co., Freeport, Ill.; Godbe-Hits Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; Atlanta Seed Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MY STOCK

Has Won Highest Honors Wherever Shown.

Eggs for hatching \$2 per sitting; 2 sittings, \$3; 3 sittings \$4. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100, from White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Stock for sale at all times. For further particulars, address,

THE GOODRICH POULTRY FARM,
West Duxbury, Mass.

B. F. GOODRICH, Prop.

When answering this ad, be sure and mention this paper.

The Dead Line

We draw the line between success and failure in the poultry business. Everyone who has made money with poultry has done it by keeping the birds in a clean, healthy condition. The most successful exhibitors use

DEATH TO LICE

freely the year around. The breeding stock must be kept free from lice, if an abundance of strongly fertilized eggs is desired. This powder injures nothing but vermin; destroys bad odors; never staining or soiling the finest plumage. The ravages of vermin stop instantly at first application of Lambert's Death to Lice. It is also death to sheep ticks, lice on cattle, horses, hogs, dogs, plants, etc. Send 10 cents for a 5 oz. sample, postpaid. 48 oz. 50 cents or 100 oz. \$1.00 by express from here or nearest dealer. New 64-page illustrated poultry book sent free.

D. J. Lambert, Box 800, Apponaug, R. I.

good, do. 15@16c., choice western young hens 16c., do. gobblers 15@15c., mixed hens and gobblers, choice, 15@16c., do. fair to good 13@14c., old toms 12c.; ducks, nearly choice 14@16c., western, as to quality 12@14c.; geese, nearly 10@11c., western 9@10c.; squabs, white \$2.50@3 doz., dark \$1.75@2.25.

Live Poultry.—Fowls 11@12c.; old roosters 8c., winter chickens, as to size 12@15c.; ducks 13@14c.; geese 13c.; pigeons 25@40c. pair.

CHICAGO.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered, at mark, new cases

in 30¢c., cases returned 27@29c.; city recandled fresh eggs, new cases in 30c.; seconds and dirties \$6@6.60 case; pickled eggs 20@21c.

Dressed Poultry.—Turkeys, young gobblers and hens 14c., old toms 10c., culis 8c.; fowls, scalded hens and springs 10c.; broilers 13@14c.; capons 12@13c.; ducks 12@13c.; geese 9@10c.

Live Poultry.—Turkeys, young hens and gobblers 10¢c., old toms 8c., poor 6c.; fowls, old and young hens 9¢c.; roosters, old or staggy 6c.; ducks 10¢c.; geese, fancy \$8@10 doz., down to \$4 for poor.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

THE OBJECT OF THIS DEPARTMENT IS TO HELP READERS OF THE PAPER IN EMERGENCIES. It is a short order bureau of information.

Correspondents who ask for information or advice in matters requiring prompt attention, will be answered in the earliest possible issue of the paper made up after their inquiries are received. If inquiries will keep in mind that the FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 1ST DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 20TH OF THE PRECEDING MONTH, and the FORMS FOR AN ISSUE BEARING DATE OF THE 15TH DAY OF A MONTH CLOSE ON THE 5TH DAY OF THAT MONTH, they may know just how soon replies to questions can reach them through the paper. Inquiries are requested also to keep in mind that while an important feature of the paper, this department can only be given its due proportion of attention, and when inquiries requiring special investigation before a reply can be made are received, some time may elapse before the matter can be given attention.

IN CASES OF SPECIAL URGENCY THOSE WHO ENCLOSE STAMP FOR REPLY WILL BE ANSWERED AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE BY MAIL.

Correspondents whose questions do not come within the scope of this department as outlined above will be referred to the most recent available information in line with their inquiries.

BE SURE TO SIGN YOUR LETTER. WRITE YOUR NAME AND FULL ADDRESS VERY PLAINLY.

How Much Green Bone? (Mrs. J. M. B.)—An average fowl, fed green bone regularly, say, every second or third day, and well fed otherwise, consumes about half an ounce of bone at each feed.

Origin of Sherwoods. (G. B. F.)—I am not sure as to the date of origin of the Sherwoods, but think it was about the early 'seventies. They are said to have originated in Virginia for a cross of White Game or Light Brahma.

White P. Rock Standard. (F. A. P.)—The only place you can find a White Plymouth Rock standard is in the American Standard of Perfection, a book containing standards for all varieties recognized by the American Poultry Association. The price of this book is \$1.

Not Enough Heat in Brooder. (W. H. D.)—This subscriber writes to ask why his brooder chicks die. They are about two weeks old. He says brooder is kept at 70 to 80°. That explains it. Should have started at 90 to 95°, and come down to where heat is now at about three weeks, reducing very gradually and keeping on the safe side.

Lice Remedy Ineffective. (C. C. W.)—Mr. W. is finding a lice killer which has been used satisfactorily in the past, ineffective when applied now, and wants advice. It is likely that the insecticide he used had become deteriorated with age. A fresh lot of the article would probably do the work.

Cow Peas and Alfalfa. (R. B.)—This inquiry is from a German subscriber who asks,—"What are cow peas?" Can you give me the botanical name? Also, what is alfalfa? The cow pea belongs to the bean family, *Leguminosae*. Its botanical name is *vigna or dolichos sinensis*. I think it was introduced into this country from eastern Asia. Alfalfa also belongs to the bean family. Its botanical name is *Medicago sativa*.

Has Not Exterminated the Lice. (J. J. M.)—By liberal use of insecticides on his fowls, Mr. M. succeeded in ridding them of lice, and transferred them to a new building. The old building, in which the hens had become infested with the pests, he sprayed, whitewashed, fumigated, and left shut up for a while. A recent inspection shows that it is still as badly infested as ever. He wants to use it, and would like to know what more he can do to drive the lice away. If the building is tight enough to make fumigating effective, a thorough fumigation should quite effectually rid it of lice, or at least leave so few that it will be some time before they again become a serious annoyance. If the building is not tight, fumigation cannot be effective. I have seen poultry houses infested with head-lice, which the owners tore down and treated piece by piece with kerosene, and then put up again.

VALLEY FARM, BARRED ROCKS, WHITE ROCKS, HOUDANS, EGGS.

Discolored Ear Lobes Again. (F. B.)—More fully describing the case referred to in the last paper, Mr. B. writes:—"I noticed about ten pullets affected with discoloration of the lobe. Some of them appear to have been injured, and some do not. In every case only one affected in this way. Since writing you before, some of them seem to have got well, but have now a yellowish cast, or spotting, or what I suppose would be called white, in the lobes, which were in the first place a nice bright red." From this it would

BREEDERS AND MARKETMEN.

OUR REQUESTS:—We make two requests of our subscribers. One is when writing our Advertising patrons always mention **FARM-POULTRY**. Another is if you ask them questions, always inclose a stamp. If you observe both of these requests it will benefit you amazingly. It shows that you mean business. Remember, "Molasses will catch more flies than vinegar," and those who observe it are served first.

A BIG BARGAIN. A \$5 bill pays for 26 eggs from my very best Barred Rock matings, or 39 from 2d best pens. Single sittings \$3 and \$2; incubator eggs \$5 per 100. My Rocks are particularly fine in wings, combs, and legs. Are right shape, standard size, and have narrow even blue barring. Cockerel and pullet matings. A few more \$5 males. Also choice pullets. For all Barred Rock wants, address G. E. Fassett, Beverly, Mass.

BARNES & WOODBURY White Wyandottes, winners of 1st pen, 3d cock, 3d hen, 3d pullet, 2 specials at Boston's largest show, 1902. At Beverly, Mass., 1902, 14 regulars, 11 specials. Breeding stock for sale. Eggs, \$3 per sitting. Wenham, Mass.

BARRED P. ROCKS and White Wyandottes, winners of the blue at the great New Jersey show in the strongest kind of competition. They can't help winning, for we have the best blood in the east and the best facilities for growing them. Unlimited range in a large oak grove and pasture fields. We can give you surprisingly low prices on good breeders and guarantee them to please. Wm. H. Cyphers, Crystal Farm, Washington, N. J.

BARRED ROCKS, good enough to win first pullet, second pen, second hen, at Beverly, 1902. Fine breeders \$2 to \$5. Eggs \$2 sitting; 3 for \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. E. Foster, 48 Colu St., Beverly, Mass.

BUFF Wyandotte cockerels, fit to win in any show. Breeders. A. H. Daveport, Beverly, Mass.

CHOICE EGGS, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns. Have won thirty-two prizes, Boston show. Prices right. C. B. Travis, Brighton, Mass.

JONES' BUFF Leghorns won 16 prizes on 12 entries at Beverly. Eggs \$1 per 15. J. O. Jones, 4 Mason St., Beverly, Mass.

KNIGHT'S Buff Wyandottes at Boston, win two ribbons on three entries. Also their share of firsts at Brockton and Beverly, Mass. Some very fine females to spare. Eggs \$2 per 15. G. A. Knight, Peabody, Mass.

ROSE C. B. Leghorn specialty, also S. C. Blacks. Circular free. J. L. Randolph, Cutler, Ohio.

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS, Rose Comb White Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons. Stock and eggs for sale. L. E. Crumbling, Stony Brook, Pa.

SILVER Wyandottes, large, open faced, typical, practical. Every bird a winner the last five years. Won 5 firsts at Boston, 1901. If you want this kind, write John C. Adley, Box A, Danvers, Mass. P. H. Gossard, Mo. Valley, Ia.

TRASK'S Plymouth Rock farm breeds the heavy laying sure winning strains of Barred, White, and Buff Plymouth Rocks. At Peabody 3 firsts; Auburn 1, 2, 3; Beverly 1 pen, 1 hen, 1 pullet; 1 cockerel; Boston 2 ribbons, 5 entries; largest shows in America. Would not such stock improve your flock? Eggs only \$2; 3 sittings \$5. E. F. Trask, Beverly, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES, Triumph strain, 100 large vigorous cockerels, 150 pullets, all bred from extra layers of large dark brown eggs. Also a fine lot of fancy stock, dead white and all right for any show. Prices right. Write at once. W. E. Mack, W. Woodstock, Vt.

MY GUARANTEE FOR SPRING OF 1902.

A chick to hatch from every egg from exhibition matings, or else I will replace same free.

All stock kept under the most favorable conditions, with nature's own wants supplied, warrants me in offering eggs as above.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.
10 superb matings of the Stay White Beauties.
WHITE PLYM. ROCKS.
8 grand matings of Rock Shaped Winners.
WHITE WYANDOTTES.
5 matings of the Short, Chubby, Shapely Sort.

EGGS

I also have over 3000 choice laying bred stock of above varieties, line bred since 1888 for great egg production from earliest maturing fully developed stock and best yearlings from which I shall sell eggs at \$1 per 12; \$5 per 100; or chicks, \$15 per 100, right from the incubators. Any variety shipped in safety within 24 hours travel. Descriptive catalogue free.

ELM POULTRY YARDS,
State Agent for the Star Incubator Co.
Box R. HARTFORD, CONN.

BUYERS' DIRECTORY.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS only will be printed under this heading; no advertisement admitted containing less than TWO lines; no display other than the initial word or name allowed; no limit to length of ad.; an advertiser can divide his copy and put the matter under as many headings as he wishes; all space used except classified headlines, to be charged at a uniform price of 25 cents per line each and every insertion; no less price per line for any number of lines or times inserted; copy will be changed often as desired; about seven ordinary words will make a line; all parts of lines charged as one full line; the headlines will be arranged alphabetically, as in a "business directory."

BANTAMS.

GOLDEN and Silver Sebright; Buff and White Cockerel Bantams. W. W. Cough, Medway, Mass.

BELGIAN HARES.

SPLENDID DOES and bucks, imported blood, that will please you or money refunded. Right prices. Two firsts, two seconds at New York, 1902. Circular. G. L. Reider, Rome, N. Y.

BLACK SPANISH.

WHITE Faced Black Spanish, prize winners at Madison Square Garden, N. Y., 1902. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Also S. C. Black Minorca eggs, \$1.50 per 15. O. Nygren, Box 245, College Point, N. Y.

BRAHMAS.

L. T. Brahmas, \$1.50 per 15. Have one pen all granddaughters of a hen that laid 84 eggs in 105 days. A few nice cockerels for sale. E. J. Robinson, Raynham, Mass.

JERSEY strain Light Brahma eggs, \$3. Circ. free. F. L. Mueller, 28 C. Freeman St., Newark, N. J.

MY LIGHT Brahmas lay many eggs and win many prizes; Boston, 1901, novice 1st cockerel, 2d, 3d pullet; Boston, 1902, 3d splendid birds competing, 1 won 2d hen, 3d pullet, 3d cockerel, 4th cock. White Wyandottes same high quality. Eggs, \$2 per sitting. Wm. H. Nobis, Raynham, Mass.

LIGHT Brahma in novice class at Boston, 1902, won 3 prizes on 4 entries. Eggs and breeding stock for sale. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

BREEDING STOCK.

FOR SALE, Silver spanned Hamburg and Rose Comb White Leghorn cockerels and pullets. Good birds. John Kimmberlin, Box 573, Millville, Mass.

MOONKAY'S POULTRY YARDS. For Decoy ducks, R. I. Reds, Golden Doves and Barred Rocks, write F. C. Davis, East Falmouth, Mass. All pure and first class eggs, \$1 per 15.

LEGHORNS, Rocks, Wyandottes. Cata. free. Pleasant View Poul. Farm, B. 30, Hopedew, N. J.

DANDYBONE BUTTER No. 2, only used two months, cost \$12, will take \$8. Works fine. Reason for selling, want larger one. 5 Single Comb White Leghorns and cockerel \$7; 4 Houdans and cock \$5; good stock cheap for want of room. J. M. Case, Stony Point, N. Y.

LOOKOUT HILL Poultry Farm, Millis, Mass. Cockerels, pairs and trios of R. I. Reds, Mottled Anconas; Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; White and Buff Wyandottes; S. C. Brown and Buff Leghorns; R. C. Brown Leghorns, Light Brahmas, and Buff Orpingtons. Prices reasonable. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. Send for catalogue.

WHITE WYANDOTTE and Buff Rock cockerels. Fine, pure business stock, built up from very best strains; brown eggs. Entire satisfaction; two to three dollars; larger lots priced by letter. Eggs \$1.25 per 15; discount on larger orders. O. R. Hall, M. D., Sains Rest Poultry Farm, Buckfield, Me.

44 PRIZES won, Manchester, N. H., 1900.—1st and 2d, by our trap net pedigree prolific brown egg stay White and Buff Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, P. ducks. Scored 92 to 95 each. Farm stock, correct shape, color. All Reds, including winners, for sale. J. E. Davis, Warner, N. H.

BREEDING pens for sale. 12 Barred Rocks, \$1.15; Buff Rocks, \$1.15 W. Wyandottes, \$1.15; Buff Rocks, \$2. H. P. Sheldon, Lyndon, N. Y.

P. ROCK, R. I. Red, and W. Wyandotte cockerels, strong and vigorous beauties of fine shape and heavy laying strains, \$1.50 to \$3 each. R. P. eggs, \$1 per 15. R. I. R., \$1 per 15; \$4.50 per 100. E. W. Harris, 223 Lowell St., Reading, Mass., Grove View Poultry Farm.

S. C. BL. MINORCAS. Fine breeding pen cock and 9 hens, young stock direct from Santos & Andrus, price now \$12. Also 16 S. C. White Leghorn yearling hens, Wyckoff's direct, \$1 each. C. G. McCabe, St. Denis, Md.

COCHINS.

BUFF COCHINS, Oakland, Farm strain. Stock for sale; eggs \$1 per 15. C. J. L. Ware, So. Keneo, N. H.

CUT CLOVER.

CHOICE cut clover, cut in 4 inch lengths, all long stems sifted out. The best quality cut clover on the market. Also the best winter green food for poultry, \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; \$5 per 500 lbs.; \$10 per half ton; \$20 per ton. Order at once. C. A. Stevens & Co., Wilson, N. Y.

DOGS.

DOGS, Collie pups; also Fox Terrier dog; great vermin killer. J. Boyce, Summitville, N. Y.

DUCKS.

PEKIN DUCK eggs by the sitting, hundred, or thousand. Evergreen Poul. Farm, Glassboro, N. J.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.
6 elegant matings of the Glossy Bronze Greens.
BARRED PLYM. ROCKS.
8 magnificent matings of the Barred Winners.
LIGHT BRAHMAS.
6 matings of the large kind with feathers on toes.
\$3 per sit. (12); \$5 per 24; \$15 per 100.
Special Ckl. Matings, \$5 per sit. (12).

THE WORLD'S best ducks and geese, all varieties. Our Pekins won on five entries four firsts, one second, and special, New York; at Philadelphia, four firsts and special. Circular for stamp. Exmoor, Farnis, Lebanon, Pa.

TO MAKE ROOM, I will sell a few of my best Imperial Pekin breeding ducks at a very low price. H. G. Worth, Box 474, Nantucket, Mass.

EGGS.

EGGS for hatching, fertile and from high class stock. Single and Rose Comb R. I. Reds; S. C. White Leghorns; White, Buff and Barred Rocks; Buff, White and Golden Wyandottes, Light Brahmas, Sherwoods, at \$1 per sitting of 13 eggs. W. H. Hathaway, "Ashlawn," Assonet, Mass.

BARRED and W. P. Rocks, and W. Wyandottes; pure bred stock only for 20 years, and the best this year ever owned. Eggs such as I set myself, 13, \$1; 50, \$2.50; 100, \$4.50.

E. D. Barker, Westerly, R. I.

S. C. WHITE Leghorns, Knapp-Wyckoff, White Rocks, Fishers Island, \$1.20 per 15. Cockerels cheap. A few S. C. White Leghorn pullets. Horace Burns, Moreland Sta., N. Y.

R. I. Red, Barred P. R. eggs, \$1.15. Heavy layers, good stock. C. B. Cleaves, Campello, Mass.

BUFF ROCKS exclusively, winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Troy, Rochester, Elmira, and Saratoga. Eggs \$2.15. (Circles) send for stamp. Satis, guarant. Leonard J. Weed, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

EGGS from Rhode Island Reds, Larded Plymouth Rocks, and White Wyandottes, \$1.50 per sitting. Oakdale Poultry Yards, Wenham 11 1/2 mi., Mass.

EGGS \$4 per 100; \$2 per 40; \$1 per 15, from standard bred White Wyandottes and S. C. White Leghorns. W. H. Woodruff, Auburn, N. Y.

INCUBATOR EGGS \$4 per 100; \$5 per 100; Barred Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. W. Leghorns. J. O. Gabriel, Shilby, Pa.

BARRED and White Plymouth Rock eggs, from first class matings, \$1 a sitting of 15, with special guarantee of 10 being fertile. Incubator eggs \$4 per 100. E. E. Fair, Holliston, Mass.

13 PRIZES on our stock, Athol poultry show, December last. White Buff Wyandotte; Rose Comb Red, and Light Brahma eggs from prize matings, \$2 per sitting; laying matings, \$1; discount for quantity. Send for circular. Buff and Red cockerels, \$2. Established 1880. Lyons Hill Poultry Farm, Athol Center, Mass.

FINE R. and S. Comb R. I. Reds, and W. Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Light Brahma, \$2 per 15; \$10 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. John Henderson, 1 York Ave., E. Waterbury, Mass.

SPECIALTY, Barred Rocks, Hawking direct, 15 eggs \$1.50. C. H. H. Weymouth Heights, Mass.

S. C. W. Leghorns, and W. Wyandottes. Eggs \$2.15 per sitting; 3 sittings \$5; incubator eggs \$12 per 100. You can't find better at any price. C. Grant Pillsbury, West Derry, N. H.

EGGS from good R. P. Rocks, \$1.00, \$2, \$3, \$1. Frank A. D. Bullard, Segregeant, Mass.

W. WYAN. One breed, 50 layers, bred for practical purposes. Bred winning strain; no fancy. \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100 per 100 on application. Silver Lake Poultry Farm, Silver Lake, Vt., Mass.

CLARENCE COATES, breeder of White Wyandottes. 1st and 2d cockerel, 1st hen, 2d pullet, Lynn, 1901. 1st cock at Malden, 1901. 2d and 3d cock, 3d hen, 2d and 3d pen, Lynn, 1902. Eggs \$2 per 15. 11 Bedford, Mass.

EGGS for hatching, \$1 per 15; Buff and White Plymouth Rocks; Buff Wyandottes; and S. C. Brown Leghorns. My show record proves that I have as good stock as there is in the country. James H. Corwell, Water Mill, Suff. Co., N. Y.

90 VARIETIES poultry, eggs, pigeons and Belgian hares. Incubator eggs \$40 per 100. Always choice stock to offer. Catalog des. 60 page book, 10c. J. A. Bergey, Telford, Pa.

BOLTON strain White Plymouth Rocks. Prize winners. Bred for business too. Eggs \$2 per 15. Fred E. Fairbank, Monson, Mass.

S. C. W. Leghorns, Wm. Wyan, W. P. Rocks, \$1.25, 15. Maplehurst Poul. Yards, W. Rutland, Vt.

WHITE Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, \$2 per sitting. A. E. Bennett, Box 635, Palmer, Mass.

R. I. REDS and B. P. Rocks. 1 won 1st and 2d on R. I. Red fowl and 1st on chicks, also special for largest and best display B. P. Rocks at E. M. state fair, 1901. Brown eggs for hatching from vigorous prize winning stock, \$1 per 15. E. H. Page, No. Hermon, Me.

EGGS, thoroughbred Barred, White, Buff Rocks; Gold, White, Buff Wyand.; Brown, White, Buff Leghorn; Buff Cochins, Black Langshans, Black Minorcas, Light Brahmas, S. S. Hamburgs, 15, \$1; 50, \$2. H. K. Mohr, Quakertown, Pa.

CHOICE Buff Orpingtons, Cocks' strain England; Partridge Wyand., New York; Partridge Plymouth, Rock, Cockerels, 15 eggs, \$2; 50 eggs, \$4. They are not the dollar kind. Arthur Waite, Rockville, Mass.

EGGS for sale from Buff Leghorns, R. and S. T. Brown Leghorns and Partridge Cochins at \$1 per 15; also a few Pearl Guineas at \$1 per pair. M. E. Barnham, 46 Miller St., Auburn, Me.

R. C. B. Leghorn eggs, 15 eggs for \$1; laying strain. W. R. Barry, Rochester, Vt.

BARRED P. Rocks, Can furnish 60 per week during March. W. H. Palmer, Beverly, Mass.

EGGS, \$2 per sitting from Buff Rocks that are strictly up to date. 3d pen at Boston, 1902. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. W. T. Greene, Hookinton, N. H.

SILVER Wyandotte eggs from my two pens, \$2 per sitting. Winner at Boston W. Woodcock, and West Brookfield. A 50 ckl. (Lambert) breeds one pen. R. G. Williams, Lock Box 46, Barre, Mass.

THE celebrated golden egg strain, distinguished for its beauty and utility points. Superior sons and grandsons of White Chief head my pens, from which I will sell eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 60. A few good breeding cockerels for sale. C. L. Sargent, Pompano, N. J.

THE BIG four, Bates-Excellors White and Buff P. Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes, down to date. Selected eggs \$2 per 15; incubator \$5 per 100. S. A. Bates, Westboro, Mass.

BARRED ROCKS, 20 eggs, \$1; 100, \$3.00. Burdick's Poultry Farm, Rockville, R. I.

GAMES.

WHITE INDIAN GAMES, blue tricos at \$10. Will repay cost in premiums next season. Great eggs for broilers. See Boston winnings this year. Ralph E. Smith, Amherst, Mass.

PIT GAME fowls and Pit Bull Terrier dogs. John P. Colby, Newburyport, Mass.

GEES.

TOULOUSE geese (McClave) choice large st'k \$2; eggs 20¢ ea. C. L. McFerrin, Darlington, Ohio.

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

THE Sterner Brooders cheap, Cat. free. C. S. Sterner, Allentown, Pa. Office 318 Fountain St.

CHALLENGE INCUBATOR, 300-egg, used only one season, good as new, \$20. Chas. F. Thompson & Co., Lynfield Centre, Mass.

EIGHTEEN outdoor style Peep-o'-Day brooders that have never been out doors, and are in good condition, at \$5 each; or \$4.50 each in lots of three or more. Fishers Island Farm, Fishers Island, N. Y.

360 Cyphers, \$27; 300-Star, \$25; Prairie State, \$20. A. T. Ambler, Ponzikepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE, two 300-egg Challenge incubators in first class condition. No reasonable offer refused. J. W. Perkins, Lynfield Centre, Mass.

EIGHT 380-egg new Star incubators, latest make, \$25 each. Five 300-egg hot water self regulating incubators, \$15 each. Address: Jos. D. Wilson, Stockton, N. J.

300-EGG Plymouth incubator, in first class order; will exchange for pullets, yearling hens, or \$15. Edw. Riedel, Easthampton, Mass.

YONCULIN Premier 200 eggs, 2 brooders, indoor and out, used twice. Perfect condition, \$25, a bargain. W. H. Smith, E. Billerica, Mass.

\$100 CHALLENGE incubator, 600-egg, nearly new, \$18; Mann's bone cutter, all for \$45; incubator \$40. B. J. Edwards, Beverly, Mass.

CYPHERS incubator, largest size, 380-egg capacity, nearly new, price \$25. W. care E. P.

360-CYPHERS incubator, 2nd Old Homestead brooders, \$5 each. A. S. Aldrich, Westboro, Mass.

WANTED, incubator, brooders, and poultry. Will give in exchange Belgian hares, camera, watch, bicycles, parlor clock, looks, or stamp album. Send description of what you have. T. E. Adams, Glidden Bldg., Lowell, Mass.

INCUBATOR WICKS.

THE SINGLIGHT CARBON WICK lasts 20 times longer than ordinary wicks. Sample 10¢. Best on earth; clear white light. S. G. Robison, printer of F-P., 267 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass.

JAPANESE SILKIES.

WE HAVE but one kind of White Japanese Silkies, and \$7 buys a pair; \$10 a trio. No eggs. Simpkins-Powers, Youngstown, Ohio. Why not get the best?

LANGSHANS.

BROWN eggs from prolific layers, best strains, \$2. Mrs. Tibbels, 75 Clarkson St., Dorchester, Mass.

BLACK Langshans, 9th season breeding these noble birds exclusively. Stock this season best ever. Eggs, \$1.15; \$0.50. Geo. C. Jones, Parkview Poultry Yards, 465 Pleasant St., Brockton, Mass.

LEGHORNS.

S. C. BUFF and White Leghorns, Arnold and Wilcox strains. My stock is as fine as can be produced. Pairs headed by prize winners. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$2 per 30; \$5 per 100. Pine Grove Poultry Yards, Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.

ROSE Comb Brown Leghorns—Kulps' 242 egg str. direct. Also Single Comb Browns and Barred Rocks. Sitting eggs only. No stock till fall. Fred B. Rodman, 132 Shepard St., Lynn, Mass.

A FEW selected large size B. L. cockerels, weight 5 to 6 lbs., for milky and general crossing. Lots of life and vigor. \$2.50 for \$3 each. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass.

S. C. BROWN Leghorns, 6 prizes on 8 entries at Lynn, 1902; scored from 92 to 83. I have 1st cockerel, score 94. Eggs from 3 best pens \$1.50 per 15; from other pens \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100. J. Arthur Raddin, Cliffondale, Mass.

BUFF Leghorns, 2d pen Boston, 1901-2. Stock; eggs, \$1.50 sit. Bessom & Craig, Lynn, Mass.

EXCELLENT prize winning S. C. Br. Leg's, Eggs \$1.50-13. Diamond Poultry Yards, Hazleton, Pa.

MY BUFF Leghorns were 1st prize winners at Lewiston. Eggs \$2 per sitting; 2d grade \$1. E. T. Perkins, Kennebunkport, Me. R. F. D. No. 1.

BRIGHT'S Single Comb Brown Leghorn cockles, \$2. Eggs, \$2. Andrew White, Denville, N. J.

WHITE Leghorns. Ours are continental winners. Two pens headed by first cock Hagers-town and first cockerel, Philadelphia. Fifteen eggs two dollars. Circular for stamp. Thirty varieties of poultry, ducks, geese. Exmoor Farms, Lebanon, Pa.

75 CHOICE S. C. W. Leghorn pullets, Wyckoff strain; \$7 per dozen. Also eggs for setting. See ad., page 126, Drisko Farm.

S. C. W. Leghorns exclusively. Farm bred, vigorous, practical. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$6 per 100. Robert B. Pusey, Princess Anne, Md.

S. C. WHITE Leghorns, exclusively, a heavy winter laying strain. Cockerels and pullets, \$1 each. Eggs \$50. per 13; \$4 per hundred. Zimmer Bros., Needstons, N. Y.

J. TEMPLE, Hinsdale, N. H., breeder of S. C. White Leghorns of superior merit. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per 100.

R. C. W. Leghorns, 1902, Boston, 1st cock'1, 1st pul.; Fitchburg, five firsts and special, many others; 2d ck'1 Boston, '01; 1st cock'1 Boston, '02, head ny breeding yards. Eggs \$3 per 13. Julian W. Phillips, So. Framingham, Mass.

MINORCAS.

1000 ROSE and Single Comb Blk Minorcas. Large cat. G. H. Northup, Raceville, N. Y.

SINGLE and Rose Comb Black Minorcas, winners of first prizes at Rochester, 1902. Cockerels \$2 to \$5 each. M. V. Allen & Son, Ovid, N. Y.

BOSTON, 1902, Kent's S. C. Black Minorcas won 2d on pen; also 11 first prizes on 16 single entries in largest shows in N. E. Eggs, \$2 per 13. S. O. Kent, Rowley, Mass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL BREEDS of poultry, pigeons, rabbits, Belgian hares, carps, pheasants, and all pet stock. Eggs and stock for sale. Our large illustrated circular free. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., Dept. 1, 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City.

NEW HATCHING METHOD.

BETTER hatches with hens by new method of experienced poulterer; no egg breaking or quarrel among hens possible. Better results than incubators; no getting up nights; simplifies work with fitter; saves your temper. Can set any number of eggs at same time. Plain directions 20 cts. You make many times that much on one sitting alone. Valley Poultry Farm, Helena, Mont.

appear that the trouble was probably due in general to lack of condition, to poor condition of the fowls. To just what that poor condition was due it would be almost impossible to say without observation and a full knowledge of conditions to which the fowls are subjected. It may have been a slight cold or distemper that caused the trouble, though if such were the case we would expect to see both lobes more or less affected.

Catarrh. (H. T. R.)—"I have a question to ask about a Barred P. Rock cock. Last fall he got lousy at the time of molting. He did not molt well; was a long time getting his new feathers, and he looks now as if he had not shed off all his old feathers. Still he looks pretty well now as far as feathers are concerned, but has a rattling in his throat. Pick him up and let his head hang down, and he will choke, and a kind of slime run out of his mouth. Then when put down, he will cough and rattle in his throat, and for about half an hour it seems hard for him to breathe. He eats well and looks all right, only stands around and acts as if cold, even on a warm day. His house is warm, that is, it is tight, no wind can get into it. What can be the matter, and what should be done for him?"

I referred Mr. R. to the article, "Colds and Roup," in the Jan. 1, 1899, paper; but considering his letter more carefully it seems to me that this case is probably not quite like any described there. I think it probable that there is a general catarrhal condition that has become chronic. The time to treat the bird to some purpose was last fall. It is not unlikely that by this time many of the organs are diseased. Possibly he has tuberculosis. Such a bird should be killed, and burned and buried. He is not worth treatment, and keeping him about endangers the health of the flock.

Middlings and Bran. (C. B.)—Mr. B. wants to know if there is any difference in the color of wheat middlings and buckwheat middlings, or wheat bran and buckwheat bran, and if what is called "feed" is the same as middlings. He says, "I have been in the hen business three years, and I get completely twisted to tell the feeding stuffs. I have had chop that would feel more like sand than anything else, and would scour my heus badly if I feed very much." Never having lived in a buckwheat growing district, my experience with buckwheat bran and middlings is rather limited. In fact I have never bought either article under its proper name, though once or twice I have had lots of wheat bran which I suspected contained some buckwheat stuffs. Getting twisted as to names of feed stuffs is a common experience. If you are right one place, you are wrong somewhere else. I don't suppose the matter will ever be straightened out within the life time of any one now living, though perhaps in process of time there will be a uniform nomenclature for feeding stuffs. Any one can find out for himself what names are right by referring to a dictionary, but that is of little help in buying feeds, from discussing feeds, and comparing results with persons who do not use the right terms.

Light Feeding Rather. (H. W.)—This subscriber writes:—"I am only getting eggs enough to pay for the feed from 75 hens and pullets that nearly all look like they were laying. Am I feeding right? Morning mash, equal parts of bran and middlings by weight; to four quarts of this add one quart corn meal, and one quart meat meal. This is fed about 8 o'clock. Twice a week I hang cabbage up for them to pick, and once, sometimes twice a day throw in about a quart of cracked corn or wheat. At night four quarts of whole corn and some more cracked corn and wheat in litter to keep them at work next morning. Water, oyster shells, and grit, always in abundance, milk to drink occasionally. This is the first time I ever failed to get eggs when others were getting none. Now I am in the same fix as the others. Until the last two weeks the weather was such the hens could be out all day. Since then the ground has been covered with snow, and for a week they were confined to the houses. Now they are out around the yards where the snow has melted away. I am thinking lack of green food is the trouble. My main dependence for this has been wheat, which usually grows all winter in this section. Conditions have been so unfavorable for wheat that where it was

SANBORN'S BUFF WYANDOTTES

Are the 196 egg kind. Bred for good looks, too. Eggs from best pens, 1 sitting, \$3; 2 sittings \$5; 5 sittings \$10. A few birds for sale. Dr. N. W. SANBORN, Box 440, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

BARRLED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, AND WHITE WYANDOTTES.

Our birds were placed at the front at the Providence, R. I., and Boston, Mass., shows this winter. At Providence, Dec. 1901, our B. P. Rocks won 1st, 2d and 3d cockerels; 2d and 3d pullet. White Wyandottes, 1st and 2d cocks; 3d cock; five specials. At Boston, Jan., 1902, (novice class) Barred P. Rocks, 1st and 2d cocks; 2d cock, 1st pullet, 2d hen. White Wyandottes 1st and 2d cocks, 2d cock, eight entries, all won a prize. Eggs from these winners at bargain prices. Circular free.

C. W. RICHARDSON & SON, Box 700, Apponaug, R. I.

ORPINGTONS.

W. P. WILLET, E. Orange, N. J. Orpingtons: "The Orpington," the Orpington Club. Sec.: "Willet Nest," 72, 7, 0. See circular.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

HIGH SCORING Buff Rocks. Egg for hatching. Mrs. A. L. Powers, Leominster, Mass.

MY WHITE ROCKS have won 20 prizes and silver cup at two shows this winter. Eggs from pens headed with prize winners, \$2 per 15. John Ostler, Methuen, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, won 1st Boston, 1902. Eggs \$2.50 per 15; also six cockerels for sale. F. M. Lamb, Stroughton, Mass.

UTILITY Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, large size, weight 9 to 10 lbs.; deep bodies, broad breasts, great vigor, \$3 each. Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Waltham, Mass.

LOT OF NICE Barred P. Rock cockerels, best of stock. V. Chase, Reading, Mass.

EGGS for hatching from my high scoring and prize winning "Always White strain" White Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per 15. Some choice cockerels, for sale. Eggs for incubators \$4 per 15. Edw. T. Murphy, E. Whitman, Mass.

SMITH'S Barred Plymouth Rocks have a record of 205 eggs per year, and pullets mature at five months. The following letter shows the quality of our stock:—"Danville Junction, Me.—W. C. Smith & Son: Gentlemen:—The eggs you sent me about four weeks ago were all you claimed them to be. The best I ever saw. The chickens are very smart and strong, and I intend to do more business with you. Should anyone want reference, it would give me the greatest pleasure to speak of your eggs in the highest terms, and the satisfactory way you have used me. Very respectfully, F. B. Chase." Best eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$4 per 45; incubator eggs \$5 per 100.

Utility Poultry Farm, Box 568, Haverhill, Mass.

COCKERELS, pullets, Bar and Wh. Ply. Rocks. Eggs \$1. Edw. J. Dyotte, Agawam, Mass.

STANDARD bred Buff and White Plymouth Rocks. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$3 per 100. White Bros., Foxboro, Mass.

W. P. ROCKS, Hawkins and Empire strains. Very large, snow white, very low combs, deep yellow legs. Eggs \$1 per sitting; \$4 per hundred. Mrs. A. T. Chamberlain, Westboro, Mass.

BARRLED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, exclusively, since '87. Bred in line from great layers. Eggs, \$2 per 15. Send for circular. C. E. Hyland, No. Seltnate, Mass.

BARRLED ROCKS exclusively, Ringlet strain, six grand breeding pens. Eggs from winners at \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30. H. E. Kipp, Red Hook-on-Hudson, N. Y.

BARRLED Rocks exclusively, leading and best strains. Incubator eggs, \$4 per 100; fancy \$1 per 15. Circular free. J. W. Cox, New Wilmington, Pa.

WHITE Plymouth Rocks, prize winners, bred to lay. Twelve premiums at Peterboro from ten entries; scored 90 to 94. Eggs \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per 100. Choice stock for sale. W. M. Davis, Hancock, N. H.

OUR "Preferred Stock" White Rocks were again winners at Boston, Milford, and So. Framingham. Eggs that will make winners for you, \$2 per 15. George P. Sheldon, Hopedale, Mass.

PECKHAM'S great layers. I have spared neither time nor expense for 11 years to make them the greatest laying strain of Barred P. Rocks in the country. Nicely barred, healthy, vigorous, farm raised stock. Eggs now testing over 85 per cent fertile; 15; \$1; 100; 24. W. E. Peckham, Lexington, Mass.

WHITE P. Rocks that stay white the year round, bred from New York and Boston prize winners. Great layers; brown eggs \$2 sitting; 3 sittings, \$5. J. H. Boland, Westboro, Mass.

HOLMES' Barred Plymouth Rocks are winners; at last Brockton show thirteen prizes; at New Bedford on four birds six prizes; at Boston one entry and a prize. Large size, great layers. Eggs \$2 per 15. M. E. Holmes, Campello, Mass.

POULTRY FARMS.

POULTRY FARM, capacity 1500 layers; 6 acres; good markets; 120 ft. brooder house; 800 ft. laying house; all appliances and a great place. Cheap at \$2500. Write now. Box 9, Ransomville, N. Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED will rent an 80 acre farm in New Hampshire with ample buildings, and sixty acres tillable land, to married man with experience in poultry raising and farming, and having team and farming implements. Very favorable terms to honest, temperate, and competent person. Send references. Address: H. H. Russell, Room 625, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

COMPLETE plant, fine residence on D. L. & W. R. R., city market. W. T. Hackett, Scituate, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT, poultry farm 13 acres, high and dry; southern slope; good soil; good water; 15 miles from New York city, near four railroads. Address: J. R. Johnson, Albemarle Hotel, New York City.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

POULTRY supplies of every description. Catalogue free. C. E. White, Chesnut Hill, Phila., Pa.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

R. I. REDS. Eggs and stock from best of stock. E. A. Hall, 60 High St., North Attleboro, Mass.

ROSE, Single and Pea Comb R. I. Red eggs, half price until March 15th. Pea Comb cockerels, \$2 up. Red Feather Farm circulars free. Frank Metcalf, Warren, Ohio.

ROSE and Single Comb R. I. Reds. Prize winners at Hartford, Dec., 1901. Large size, rich colors. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Orrin Case, Jr., East Granby, Conn.

ROSE and Single Comb R. I. Reds. I have the red eye and the red undercolor. 1st R. C. cockerel at Athol, Mass., Dec., 1901. Eggs \$2 for 15. I. C. Mower, Woodstock, Vt.

ROSE and Single Comb R. I. Reds, House Rock Farm, Cushman and Crowther stock. \$1 per 13; \$4 per 100. One pen of Rose Comb that has won first prize where shown, \$2 per 15. B. F. Lunt, Moxam Poultry Yards, Kennebunk, Me.

RHODE Island Reds. Won at Boston, 1902, 2d, 4th, and special of cockerels. Breeding stock and eggs for sale. Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass.

S. C. REDS. Fine cockerels and pullets, \$2 each. W. M. Davis, Hancock, N. H.

S. C. R. I. REDS, winners at Madison Square, S. Wallingford, Hartford, Danbury, Torrington, this season. Send for circular of prices and winnings. Geo. W. Kauman, Wallingford, Ct.

R. C. R. I. REDS and White Wyandottes. At Wallingford on Reds won 1st ck, 1st hen, 2d ck, 2d pul. Stamford, 1st ck, 1st hen, 1st, 2d ck, 2d pul. My Wyandottes were all raised from my Hartford winners. Both varieties bred for standard points and practical purposes. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. E. L. Frickett, Hazardville, Ct.

RED FOX STRAIN S. C. R. I. Reds are as good as the best. Correct type and color of iron nor buff, but red to the hide. Fertile eggs \$2 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Irving Bean, Plain St., So. Braintree, Mass.

RHODE Island Red eggs for hatching, \$1 per 15. Otis S. Packard, North Grafton, Mass.

SINGLE C. K. I. Reds, prize winners at Lewiston, Dec., 1902; 1st cock, 1st hen, 3d ck, 3d pul. Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Geo. B. Jacobs, Stroudwater, Maine.

PEERLESS Rhode Island Reds. Eggs from Pan-American, Boston, and New York winners, \$2 per sitting. John Crowther, sec'y R. I. Red Club, Fall River, Mass. Circular and standard free.

WALTERSHERMAN, View Farms, Newburyport, R. I., has three large flocks of farm bred hardy and prolific Rhode Island Reds; one each Rose, Single, and Pea Combs, from which he sells eggs to hatch at 6c. each. Ask for booklet.

R. I. REDS, rich red, very heavy layers: R. and R. S. C.; four years breeder of these splendid fowl. Eggs from premium birds scoring 91 to 94 points, \$1 for 15. B. F. Pierce, Belair St., Brockton, Mass.

A. E. CUMMINGS, Hudson, N. H., seven years breeder of Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, for beauty and utility; red to skin, red eye, fine in shape, very healthy and vigorous. On two pens at Nashua was awarded two firsts, five specials. Eggs \$1 per 13; \$2 per 30. Member of the R. I. Red Club.

TRAP NESTS.

THE IDEAL shows the hen that laid the egg. The Ideal is a strictly first class article, and is head and shoulders ahead of any make on the market. We can vouch for its accuracy and all the inventor claims for it. M. K. Boyer. Circulars free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Frank O. Wilcome, Yarmouth, Maine.

TURKEYS.

CHAMPION White Holland turkeys, seven years a specialty. Choice birds for sale. Young toms weighing 20 to 25 lbs.; hens 14 to 16 lbs. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per 15. H. C. Blessing, Jeffersonville, Ohio.

TURKEY CULTURE, just out, giving the experience of the most successful turkey raisers in the United States. Every turkey breeder should have one. Price 50c. Excelsior Wire & Poultry Supply Co., 26 and 28 Vesey St., New York City, N. Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION wanted as superintendent fancy poultry plant, thorough knowledge of poultry and stock. No liquor, tobacco, References from poultry judges and stock raisers. G. E. Mann, Dover, Mass.

WANTED, single man of steady habits who understands poultry and incubators to care for same and do other farm work. Give age and references. State wages, which should be moderate. Small plant. Grassland Farm, Chapinville, Conn.

PRACTICAL poultryman and wife want place, working managers poultry plant 15 years experience. C. G. Phillips, Box 348, Mansfield, Mass.

WANT to correspond with expert hen picker some experience in cramming. Per. situation, D. Cunningham, 109 Central Ave., Wellesley Hills, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 21 wants position on poultry farm to learn business; honest, sober, and hard worker. Chas. F. Geschelid, 14 Barrow St., New York City.

WYANDOTTES.

WHITE Wyandottes, prize winning strain—stock for sale. Eggs, \$2 each season. Circular. Cummaquid Poul. Farm, Box 117, Cummaquid, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, exclusively. Stock recruited yearly from most favorably known breeding yards in the country. Eggs five cents each. Fertility, high vitality of germ made a prime object. H. E. Wilson, Bluehillside, Bethel, Vt.

PARTRIDGE Wyandottes, winners at Boston, 1902-1st cock, 5th cockerel. Stock for sale. Egg orders booked \$5 per 15; \$5 per pen. Stamp for circular. J. L. Woodhead, Leicester, Mass.

BUFF Wyandottes, large choice matings. Eggs \$1.50 per sitting. C. W. Cole, Dighton, Mass.

MONEY-makers are the four new varieties of Wyandottes. Partridge Wyandottes, brilliant plumage. Dark Brahma Wyandottes, beautiful soft gray. Violet Wyand., (bunch of violets). Sicilian Wyand. (lay at 4 mos.) C. C. Loring, Dedham Center, Mass. Greatest world show, Boston, '02, 8 first prizes.

FOR SALE—300 choice White Wyandotte pullets, early layers, also some choice cockerels, bred from our choicest breeding stock. Oxford Poultry Farm, Oxford, Pa.

BUFF Wyandottes exclusively, 1902 Boston prize winners; 1st pullet, special for best shaped male. Up to date stock and eggs for sale; guarantee satisfaction. C. S. Johnson, West Brookfield, Mass.

GOLDEN, Silver, Buff and White Wyand.; males scored by Atherton. F. S. Tenney, Peterboro, N. H.

W. WYANDOTTES, pure Dutton strain; cock'ls \$2 to \$10. Eggs \$3 for \$3; 26 for \$3. Cora Belle Poultry Yards, Little Falls, N. Y.

OF COURSE Shoemaker breeds stay White Wyand. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs \$2 for 15; inc. \$5, 100; 75 to 90 per cent fertile. W. E. Shoemaker, Laceyville, Pa.

HIGH CLASS thoroughbred Silver Laced Wyandottes, Jodrey's strain. Eggs \$2 per 15; \$5.50 per 30; \$4.50 per 45. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Henry R. Bean, W. Stewartstown, N. H.

IF YOU WANT EGGS from White's white strain of White Wyandottes, write to P. D. White, North Attleboro, Mass.

OUR Buff 'Dottes are the best. Stock, eggs, etc. Plier & Riddell, Box P, Shinslaw, N. Y.

(Continued on next page.)

WYANDOTTES.

GOLDEN, BUFF, and White Wyandottes for sale. I guarantee satisfaction every time. If interested write me for prices. Best eggs 15 for \$2. L. H. Brown, Lunenburg, Mass.

J. W. ANDREW'S White Wyandottes win at Boston again in 1902. For 10 years a breeder of Whites only. Circular free. Eggs \$3 per 15; \$5 per doz. Dighton, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs. My breeders have been selected with great care. They are strong, vigorous, raised birds, great layers and about one pound above standard weight. These birds have been bred especially for business, but standard requirements have not been neglected. They are from the best strains in the country, viz., C. F. A. Smith, and James Cheston, Jr. Exhibited but once last fall; on four entries won two first and one second premiums. I have mated but three pens for my own use, and from these will sell a limited number of eggs. Price \$2 per 15; \$5 per doz. Clymer S. Menges, Yorktown, N. Y.

WHITE Wyandottes. Large, white, and lanky. Prizes at No. Abington. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$5 per doz. J. N. Shipman, Randolph, Mass.

AT BOSTON. Two on White Wyandottes first prize novice class. \$50 in cash and spears at another show. Eggs \$2 per 15. Cockerels for sale cheap. C. B. Frost, Salisbury, Mass.

WHITE WYANDOTTES that I have brought to a high standard of perfection by careful study and matings that score 91 to 95, that will produce winners. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. J. E. Davidson, Kipton, Ohio.

BROWN egg Mack strain White Wyandottes. Lanky, vigorous, heavy layers. Eggs \$1 per 15; \$5 per doz. A. G. Symonds, Route 15, Hopkinton, N. H.

THE REAL brown egg Buff Wyandottes, winners of 31 pen, 4th and 5th on eggs at Boston, 1902. 2nd Framingham, Dec., 1901, 1st cock, 1st and 4th cock, 1st and 5th pen, and special for best shaped cock and pullet in class. Bred for business. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2 and \$3 per sitting. James W. Johnson, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

200 WHITE Wyandotte yearling hens and pullets for sale at a sacrifice. Strong, vigorous, straight bred, from the best strains. A few Black Minorca females. W. W. males, \$2.50 up. James B. Paige, Amherst, Mass.

EGGS from fine open faced S. L. Wyandottes, \$1.50 per 15. Our Wyandottes are up to weight, good layers and fine exhibition birds. E. J. Robinson, Raynham, Mass.

HOLTON'S WHITE WYANDOTTES. I have a prize winner at the head of each of my breeding pens, and have females scoring from 90 to 94. Grand breeding cockerels for sale from \$5 to \$10; pullets \$3 to \$5 each. Eggs for hatching \$2 for 15; \$7 per 100. Horace W. Holton, 54 Waite St., Maplewood, Mass.

WHITE Wyandottes, 210-egg and Dunston strain, standard and utility combined; eggs, \$1 per 15. Wellsboro Poultry Yards, Wellsboro, Pa.

SEND FOR MY CATALOGUE ON
BUFF WYANDOTTES
W. R. WOODEN, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

SERIOUS IF NOT FATAL MISTAKES

Are almost always made by beginners, even the most intelligent and capable, **WHEN LAYING OUT AND BUILDING UP A POULTRY PLANT**, and they usually throw away much good money running it before they find out where the trouble lies. To change then and make success possible may double the cost of the plant. **MANY WRECKS, MIGHT BE AVOIDED AND HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS SAVED** every year if poultrymen who have already learned by bitter and costly experience how to avoid the worst snags, sunken rocks and shoal places, could be secured to pilot the way. I offer such aid, so far as my experience enables me to give it, to those who feel they need help in planning for future work or in the management of plant already established.

WILL SUPERVISE turkey raising or goose raising operations conducted on large or small scale. Have expert knowledge of canning, and of hatching and brooding goslings by artificial means. **EGG FARMS ESTABLISHED** according to the most improved **COLONY HOUSE SYSTEM**. Poultry **ESTABLISHMENTS INSPECTED AT INTERVALS, OR ADVISED GIVEN BY LETTER** if desired. Rhode Island Reds mated for best results in breeding. For terms address,

SAMUEL CUSHMAN,

Box 151, Bristol, R. I.

Single Comb **R. I. REDS,** Rose Comb **ROCKS,** Barred **White** **S. C. W. LEGHORNS.**

On 15 birds at Malden we won 20 premiums.
On 14 birds at Lewiston we won 21 premiums.

We have 50 good breeding cockerels for sale, prices, \$2 to \$6.
Eggs for hatching, \$1 per doz.; \$3 per 50; \$5 per 100.
From a few nice matings, \$1.50 per dozen; \$5 per 50. New 1902 circular free.
DRISKO FARM, Addison Ridge, Maine.

DON'T SET HENS the same old way when you grow like 100 Egg Hatcher (sets only \$2, over \$4,000 in use. 1000s test 10, 5000 eggs wanted for 1902, either sex. Pleasant work. Big profits. Circular and 100 Egg Formula FREE! Write for today. Natural Hen Incubator Co., 8 S. Columbus, Neb.

EGG RECORD and account book. Most simple and complete, 25c. H. A. KUHNS, Box 900, C. Atlanta, Ga.

INCUBATORS Best and Cheapest. For Circular address, G. S. Singer, Cardington, O.

sown there is none to be seen now. I am short of cabbage. The hens get quite a deal of broken fodder from the barn sweepings—used for litter. I have tried to make them eat alfalfa cut and steamed, but they don't care for it. Think they eat more of the fine part—dry than steamed. They are always ready to eat, but I am afraid they are getting too fat. Do you think I had better leave out the middlings, and use more bran to same quantity of corn meal? I could get more bulk in their feed thus. It strikes me that without the scarcity of green food, what I am feeding is too concentrated. I should say the principal faults in this ration are that it is a rather scant one for the number of hens, and that the mash was not well compounded. It would be better were the proportions of middlings and corn meal about reversed—not quite so much corn meal as there is now of middlings, but very near it; a little more bran and middlings about as the meal is now used. When cooked or steamed with bran corn meal does not make a very concentrated mash used in about the proportions of one part meal to two bran, or more meal even, because the mash swells a great deal in cooking. Middlings make a pasty mash when used too freely. The grain feeding seems all a little light. Considering what is said of the supply of green food in former years, it strikes me that the lack of this may account for the shortage in the ration. I don't think that the absence of green food would make the difference in eggs, provided the fowls got enough other food. But what other food was enough when there was plenty of green food, would not be enough when no green food was to be had. Hens will lay for a time quite as well without green food as with it, but the eggs will not be as nice, nor will the hens keep in as good condition.

Nodular Tæniasis and Enlargement of the Liver. (W. H. B.)—"I have had two hens sick for about a month. They would stand around all day, and seemed half asleep; would eat well; drank more than the other hens, but all the time were losing flesh. Their heads and combs were of a dark color, and their droppings of a dark color and rather loose. Today I killed them, and in one found the liver four times its natural size. In the other the liver wasn't so bad, but the intestines were swollen and filled with a cheese like substance. I am going to send them to you to look at, and want you to tell me what you think was the matter with them." The first was a case of enlargement of the liver. This disease was discussed at length on p. 445, F. P., Nov. 15, 1901. The other case appeared to be a case of nodular tæniasis, which Salmon describes as "an intestinal disease of fowls characterized by nodules closely resembling tubercles in the walls of the small intestine and colon." The disease is believed to be caused by a tape worm, and the general treatment for tape worms is recommended for flocks in which it is discovered. Treatment for tape worm was given in the issue of the paper for Dec. 15, 1900.

Rules for Scoring. (T. M. L.)—"Mr. L. wants the 'rules for scoring birds at a poultry show.' 'For instance,' says he, 'they cut two points for weight. Now I want something that tells me why they cut two points, and don't cut one. There must be some underlying principle or foundation that the judge has learned. Is there a book that will give me the information? Perhaps 'Philosophy of Judging' is what I want. I want a recent publication; something up to date.' The instructions to judges, the list of general disqualifications, and the suggestions as to cutting for defects, will give the information wanted about cutting for weight, and for some other faults readily estimated, even by one without training in scoring. The 'Philosophy of Judging,' and such articles as Mr. Felch has given us on the Langshan, Partridge Cochins, and some other varieties, and his special article in this issue, help the beginner to learn to score; but accurate work requires familiarity with the varieties, and quite a long period of training, which in the case of most judges, begins with work as an assistant to the judges at shows. Book instruction alone will never make a judge, nor will independent practice be worth a great deal if not

supplemented by work with a competent judge, and observation of birds passed upon by different judges, in qualifying one for a position as judge, or enabling him to select satisfactorily the birds he sells or shows.

Dropsy of the Heart Sac. (F. B.)—"Mr. B. says: 'I have just lost two cockerels, apparently vigorous and active up to within an hour or two of death. Both birds were somewhat drawn up; combs and heads a little dark; a large quantity of fluid almost as clear as water had been passed at the vent. I cut them open and found the hearts very much enlarged, soft and flabby, and full of clotted blood; a thin membranous skin covered it, making it appear somewhat blue. The liver was firm and smooth, but faintly dotted with pin point yellowish brown specks, and in some places the same color was in irregular blotches, probably covering one-half inch square.' This is a case of dropsy of the heart sac, a disease not often recognized in time for treatment. Salmon says: 'If there are repeated cases in the same flock, it is an indication of exposure to sudden changes of temperature, or to extreme cold and dampness, and these conditions should be removed. Give two to four grains of bicarbonate of soda to each bird daily in the drinking water.'

NEWS NOTES.

The Sycamore Poultry and Pet Stock Association will hold its sixth annual show at Sycamore, O., Dec. 3-6, 1902. A. E. Benington, Sec'y.

Vaughan's Seed Store poultry supply catalogue gives a very complete list of standard goods. Write for it. Two stores, 14 Barclay St., New York, and 84 and 86 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

G. D. Elmer, Erving, Mass., is closing out his stock of Hawkins Barred Rocks, and some one is going to get a bargain. The lot comprises 35 yearlings, 22 pullets, 2 prize cockerels, and 1 prize (Boston) cock.

If you have not the new catalogue of the Ripple Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill., you should send for it. They make feed cookers, sprayers, etc., and carry a full line of fancy poultry breeders' supplies.

Vick's Garden and Floral Guide is, as usual, fully illustrated with fine halftones, and right up to date in articles listed and in descriptive matter. Address James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y.

The report of the Beverly, Mass., show credited Stephen O. Kent, Rowley, Mass., with winning 2 ckl and 1 pen Black Minorcas. This was an error. Mr. Kent's winnings were 2 ckl 923, 1 pul 93.

The Quincy, Ill., Daily Herald, for Feb. 14, contains an interesting mention of a shipment of twelve hundred incubators sent from that city on that day by the Geo. Ertel Co., the entire shipment, we understand, being for export.

In our report of the Athol, Mass., show, all prizes on Silver Duckwing Game bantams

About Albumen

For Hens.

Prof. Jordan, Director of the N. Y. Experiment Station, says in a recent publication:

"Poultry feeders and farmers have been much excited during the past few weeks by the exploiting of 'Red Albumen.' Doubtless many of them have been victimized. One of the preparations (sold under this name) has practically no feeding value. Also some druggists have sold an albuminous compound probably a by-product, which contains about 75% protein, for about 50 or 60 cents a pound.

Prof. Jordan then adds: "Animal Meal, which supplies the best albuminoid matter for poultry, contains more than half as much protein and sells at 2 to 3 cts. a pound."

This unsolicited endorsement of Bowker's Animal Meal is especially gratifying to us.

Enough for 20 hens, 3 mos. \$1. 100 lbs. \$2.25
Always packed in yellow bags
Ask your dealer or write to us

Send for our little book "The Egg" containing reports of important experiments at Government Experiment Stations.

The BOWKER Co.
43 Chatham St., Boston, Mass.

Can't Afford To Do Without It.

No man who keeps hens can afford to go without Bowker's Animal Meal if he wants eggs in winter, when they are high.

A. H. JAMES,
Orange, Poultry and Fruit Farm,
Great Falls, N. H.

Real Estate Wanted

and for sale. If you want to sell or buy (no matter where located) send description and cash price and get (FREE) my successful plan. **W. M. OSTRANDER,** North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

R. I. REDS.

Our stock is the genuine breed; we are not selling dark disqualified Buff Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock eggs and stock, therefore cannot offer eggs for less than \$2 per 15; \$5 for 45; \$8 per 100. Address

R. I. RED FARMS.
Natick, Mass.



ASTONISHING OFFER!!

For many years we have sold our Whiskies and Cigars to Wholesalers only and our brands are preferred by them, as they are superior to all others. In order to give the consumer the benefit of the large profits of Dealer and Wholesaler, we have decided to now sell direct to the Consumer our Most Popular Brands of Whiskies and Cigars at less than wholesale prices. **14 BEAUTIFUL PRIZES FREE** RESTRICTIONS: EVERY ONE WILL GET THEM!!

With every quart bottle of our famous 10 year old Queen City Club Pure Rye and one box of our justly celebrated genuine Cuban Hand-Made 10c brand Havana Cigar Specials, we will give **ABSOLUTELY FREE** one of the best and most open face, extra heavy nickel Gent's Watches made (no lady's) stem-wind and set, genuine American movement and case, best timekeeper on earth, does not tarnish and will last a lifetime. 1 extra fine Vienna Meerschaum Pipe, 1 genuine Meerschaum Cigar Holder, 1 genuine Meerschaum Cigarette Holder, 1 pretty leather Tobacco pouch, 1 elegant extra heavy nickel match box, 1 pair pearl cuff buttons, 1 ball top collar button, 1 beautiful holder, 1 pair sleeve buttons, 1 double chain and one beautiful chain. All jewelry heavily 14k gold plated. All these 14 prizes with one box of our famous Cuban Specials and one quart bottle of our famous 10 year old Queen City Club Pure Rye cannot be bought for less than \$12.00. We sell the Whiskey and Cigars in **ONLY \$3.97** C. O. D. with privilege of examination, while Whiskey is an **Absolutely Pure 10 year old Rye** and our Cigars genuine Cuban hand-made, clear Havana, made in our own factory. These cigars are far better than anything ever advertised before. We guarantee the goods and refund the money if not as represented. **FREE!** An Extra Premium of an elegant Pocket knife with two blades, 1 cork-screw, 1 cigar cutter and 1 glass cutter, if \$3.97 is sent in advance with order. Goods sent in plain package. Write for Wholesale Price Lists of Liquors and Cigars. Responsible agents wanted. Order to-day.

U. S. DISTILLER'S DISTRIBUTING CO., Dept. O., 431 North Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

were credited to Coane. Messrs. Miner & Walker, Brattleboro, Vt., request us to correct same, as they won 1st egl, hen, and pullet, in this variety.

"Shoemaker's Poultry Almanac," for 1902, with its views of the C. C. Shoemaker farm, recalls a pleasant afternoon the writer spent there several years ago. We have yet to see a poultry farm as neat throughout and as well kept as we saw that farm then.

Speaking of fertility in winter eggs. In January Mr. Henry Van Dreser, of Cohleskill, N. Y., sold and shipped to the R. I. Agricultural College for the poultry class to incubate 1,080 of his S. C. White Leghorn eggs. The lot averaged 75 per cent fertile.

Mr. E. H. Leonard, Oshkosh, Wis., issues a circular prospectus of a new paper, "Poultry Success," the first number of which is to appear March 1st. Mr. Leonard apparently does not know that the name he has selected has been pre-empted by an Iowa publication.

At the Stamford, Conn., show, Com. J. D. Smith, of Stamford, was a heavy buyer of fine poultry. He bought all of the exhibit of Partridge Cochins of Mr. Sherman Hartwell, the Light Brahma pen of C. P. Nettleton, and the Hillcrest Farm pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks.

The Springfield, Ill., Fanciers' Association will hold its fourth annual show on its regular dates, the second week in December. The judges will be announced later. The officers of the association are: J. E. Lauterbach, president; J. A. Nieson, vice-president; L. M. Gietl, financial secretary; and T. S. McCoy, corresponding secretary.

The Reliable Remedy Co., of 497 Third Ave., New York city, report an enormous increase in the sale of their specialties, including Eggs-Kum, Roupino, and Scabicide. The sales of Eggs-Kum have more than quintupled, and those of Roupino have nearly quadrupled. Scabicide is more of a summer seller, and therefore there has not yet been so marked an increase in its sale. This company wants an agent at every post-office in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, and their proposition to agents will interest hundreds of poultrymen. Look up addresses of general agents in their advertisement. Mention FARM-POULTRY when writing them.

C. S. Sterner, Allentown, Pa., is sending out a neat circular describing his "Combination Brooder," which can be adapted to either indoor or outdoor use for raising chicks from shell to weaning age, and also for use as a nursery brooder. The catalogue is free to all applicants.

We notice announcement in the neat circular just received from C. S. Wetmore, Lockport, N. Y., that for this season he had joined the ranks of those who sell no eggs for hatching. Mr. Wetmore has been making a fine reputation on White Wyandottes, and this step is avowedly taken to enable him to more rapidly secure the highest possible quality in his stock.

Fishers Island Farm, Fishers Island, N. Y., reports that the heavy demand for its famous Bronze turkeys has exhausted their supply. They have not another bird to spare until after the breeding season. In fowls they say they are still in position to handle orders for Barred and White Rocks and Cornish Indian Games, and are especially strong in breeding males of these varieties.

The special collection offers of seeds which W. Atlee Burpee & Co. are making this year, are very attractive this year. We presume most of our readers are familiar with the method of introducing Burpee's novelties and specialties. They, of course, will send for the catalogue, and we would advise all who need seeds of any kind this season to do so. The address is W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

We have no means of knowing just how many of our readers are interested in harvesting machinery, but we do know that many of

CORNELL INCUBATORS.

DO NOT FORGET that WE WON GOLD MEDAL at the PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION. DO NOT FORGET that WE GUARANTEE THE CORNELL TO BE SATISFACTORY TO THE PURCHASER.



If not so it may be returned within 60 days of date of purchase, and cash will be refunded.

OUR AIM IS

To satisfy our customers. It costs you nothing under the above guaranty to test the hatching ability, construction, finish, regulation, and ventilation of the

CORNELL Incubator.



We Handle Peep-o'-Day Brooders

And specialties because we believe them to be the best on the market. We can sell you a complete hatching, brooding, and raising outfit that will satisfy you. Write for catalogue "F."

CORNELL INCUBATOR MFG. CO.,

34 MERCHANTS ROW,
Boston, Mass., Tel. 4413-2, Main.

HEADQUARTERS AND FACTORY,
Ithaca, N. Y.

315 DEARBORN ST.,
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74 CORTLANDT ST.,
New York City.

FROM
**BIG
TREES**
TO
**PETALUMA
INCUBATORS**



California Redwood

has been used for twenty-three years in the manufacture of

Petaluma

Incubators and Brooders

because we have found it superior to all other kinds. Several other incubator makers are giving their testimony to our good judgment by advertising to also use California Redwood. It is not only true that Petaluma Incubators and Brooders are made of the best lumber in the world, but every other article used in their construction is of the highest grade, and therefore these "Standard of the World" Incubators and Brooders occupy the same relative position to all other Incubators and Brooders that the mighty California Redwoods do to other trees.

Read "A Bit of Incubator History" in our new catalogue. We send it free. Address nearest office. For sale and stock carried by

Ames Plow Company,

Quincy Hall, Boston, Mass., or
53 Beekman Street, New York, N. Y.

them are, and that many others are interested in methods of good advertising. To all these the booklet, "The World Centre," just issued by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago, Ill., will be of interest. It advertises goods that are in demand, and advertises them well, and is moreover one of the handsomest things of the kind ever issued. The cover is a work of art.

"A Few Good Things From the Pleasant View Poultry Farm," is the title of this year's catalogue from the farm of that name at Hopewell, N. J. In this catalogue Mr. C. A. Durling, the proprietor, has brought together a number of the popular contributions he has given the press, thus putting them in convenient form for those interested.

VALLEY FARM, SIMSBURY, CT., WON
AT N. Y., PAN-AM, FREE CATALOGUE.

Looking over the catalogue of the "Perfected Von Culin Incubators," just received from the manufacturers, the W. T. Falconer Mfg. Co., Jamestown, N. Y., we notice an article on "Why Chicks Die in the Shell," which strikes us as so good, that, inasmuch as it is pure reading matter, we think we shall appropriate it with credit for our next issue. There are numerous other good things in the catalogue in addition to the interesting advertising matter.

Multiplication of words increases the expense and decreases the effectiveness of advertising. Say what you have to say in as few words as it can be said—then stop. By so doing you can set what you have to say in larger type, so that it will command the attention of more readers than would a wordy discourse set in small type.—*Printers' Ink.*

WRIGHT'S WHITE WYANDOTTES Win Wherever Shown.

At the great Pan-American show I won 1st pullet in one of the strongest classes ever brought out.

At South Framingham, Dec., 1901, the largest score card show ever held in the state, I won 1st cock and 4th cockerel.

My birds have won for my customers in some of the largest shows in the country this year.

A few good breeding cockerels for sale, \$3, \$4 and \$5 each.

EGGS From my best pens, including all prize winners, \$3 per 15; two sittings for \$5. Illustrated circular free.

A. E. WRIGHT, South Sudbury, Mass.

BOYS WE WANT WORKERS
Boys, Girls, old and young alike, make money working for us. We furnish capital to start you in business. Send us 10c stamps or silver for full instructions and a line of samples to work with. DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.



The Cyphers \$12 Outdoor Brooder.

Herewith is shown a halftone (made from a photograph) of the Cyphers three apartment \$12 Outdoor Brooder, manufactured by the Cyphers Incubator Company, Buffalo, Chicago, Boston, and New York. Next to its incubator, the Cyphers Company especially prides itself on its three apartment outdoor brooder. Thousands of them have been sold, and the manufacturers have received hundreds of testimonials, reporting success with it. When the right kind of an incubator has hatched the right kind of chicks the battle is only half won. Next comes the brooders, and their work is fully as important as that done by the incubator. The real test of a brooder is not what the manufacturers say about it, but the work it does in the hands of persons who have bought it, put it to practical use, and marketed the chicks entrusted to its care. The new Cyphers catalogue for 1902 tells all about this brooder, and the full line of Cyphers goods. This 180 page book with numerous illustrations of American poultry farms is sent free to anyone sending 10 cents, stamps or silver, to pay postage. Ask for book No. 4, and address nearest office, Cyphers Incubator Co., cor. Court and Wilkeson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.; 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.; 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.; 8 Park Place, New York city.

A New White Wyandotte Club.

A new club was organized during the Philadelphia show by a number of White Wyandotte breeders, and named the American White Wyandotte Club. This club was formed after mature reflection, and is not intended to be antagonistic to any existing club devoted to the interests of the breed. These clubs are all more or less local in their character, and it was thought that there was room for a club composed of the leading breeders from all over the country, and holding annual meetings wherever the majority vote of the club members decide.

The annual dues of \$5 will make our club a strong one financially, and it is proposed to distribute a large percentage of these dues as cash specials at whatever show the club votes to hold its annual meeting. One of the by-laws forbids the distribution of a subscription list, and the annual dues are to cover all expenses, and still leave a balance for generous cash specials.

It is the earnest desire of every member of the new club that all breeders of this variety will join with us in our effort to make the showing of White Wyandottes better in quality, and stronger numerically at all future shows. The Whites contained the largest classes at most of the leading shows the past winter, and it is the intention of the American to do all in its power to make them the leading classes at all the shows in the country.

The officers elected at Philadelphia were: Louis Blank, Philadelphia, Pa., president; W. E. Mack, W. Woodstock, Va., vice president; Maurice F. Delano, Millville, N. J., secretary and treasurer; Louis Blank, M. F. Delano, Lewis C. Benedict, A. L. Sparks, C. A. Briggs, and D. Lincoln Orr, executive committee.

Our membership now numbers thirty-one, and in a few weeks will include most of the progressive breeders of Whites in the country.

All breeders are cordially invited to send to the secretary for application blanks, and to help us place this grand variety far in the lead.

MAURICE F. DELANO, Sec'y.
Millville, N. J.

How One Poultry Keeper Started—Good Laying This Winter.

Editor FARM-POULTRY:—If you will grant me the space in your paper, I would like to tell some who are just starting in poultry keeping how I started. After being a resident of the suburbs of Boston for twenty-three years, and a constant reader and subscriber of FARM-POULTRY, I ventured out twenty-five miles and purchased a small farm, intending to make poultry my business, chiefly for eggs. I had no practical knowledge

of the business, but managed under the instructions of FARM-POULTRY. I was fairly successful, carrying about one hundred common fowls for four years.

In the spring of 1898, I determined to keep nothing but pure bred stock, and the best I could find. I sent away for White Leghorn and Barred Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching. I filled two 360-egg incubators. The chicks came on growing finely. In the fall I housed about one hundred and fifty of the very best pullets. In the winter I mated them to the best males I could purchase. February came, and customers began to appear for hatchings of my eggs. I put my price very low—about one-third the price I paid—consequently was obliged to sell only sixteen dozen at market prices. My success began just here, and I am convinced that profit is obtained only by keeping and breeding the very best. I have about two hundred this winter. I was fortunate in getting a large brown egg strain of Rocks. The Leghorns are tremendous layers and non-sitters. I have become greatly attached to them. Before many weeks I will send you a pleasing egg record. My hens have laid constantly since last October. M. B. ESTES.
Holliston, Mass.

Meeting of the American Plymouth Rock Club.

At the eleventh annual meeting of the American Plymouth Rock Club, at Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1901, the following officers were elected:—President, E. A. Kegley, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; vice-presidents, F. J. Marshall, W. S. Russell, J. Y. Bicknell, J. F. Crangle, D. T. Heimlich, E. B. Thompson, and J. M. Rapp; executive committee, A. C. Smith, C. H. W. Welles, W. B. Gibson, H. S. Fletcher, Wm. Towler, F. H. Shallabarger, A. E. Tate; secretary and treasurer, H. P. Schwab; honorary vice-presidents, Mrs. C. A. Damon, Mrs. E. J. George, Miss Cora A. Richards, Mrs. Robt. Holloway, Mrs. R. Waldron, Mr. F. B. Zimmer, P. Williams, S. S. Noble, A. B. Shaner; state vice-presidents, L. N. Cobble-dick, Calif.; J. M. Holt, Ia.; G. J. Gleason, Ill.; E. S. Aldrich, Ind.; J. C. McBurney, Kans.; R. C. Bradley, Mich.; G. O. Brown, Md.; V. Bradley, Mass.; N. S. Beardsley, Minn.; E. W. Durham, Mo.; M. S. Gardner, N. Y.; B. S. Davis, N. C.; Chas. McClave, O.; A. W. Marburger, Pa.; C. W. Gribble, Texas; C. J. Devlin, Canada.

Officers' reports showed the club to be in excellent condition, and 1901 a most prosperous year; 204 new members were elected, making a grand total of 728 members.

It was decided to offer special prize ribbons to best shaped and colored male and female at shows where two or more members compete. Silver cups will be offered as usual; place for competing to be selected before Sept. 1st.

The club's new catalogue tells all about us and everything pertaining to Barred Plymouth Rocks; it is mailed free for 4 cents to pay postage. Come with us; membership will prove beneficial to you. The initiation fee is \$1; annual dues, 50 cents. Lady breeders are admitted free. Write today.

H. P. SCHWAB, Sec'y and Treas.
Rochester, N. Y.

Sharpley Cream Separators make cows pay. Book, 100 pages Dairying and Cat. 249 free. W. Chester, Pa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES,

Eggs from Phil. New York, and Pan-Am. winners. Strong, vigorous and white. 1 sitting \$2; 2 sittings \$3.50; 3 sittings \$4.50.

D. LINCOLN ORR, - Orr's Mills, N. Y.

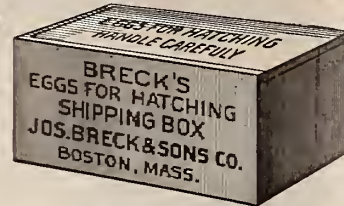
YOUR FORTUNE

Send for the STARS, with photo of person you should see for money and happiness. PROF. ASTOR, U.S. 9693, PHILA., PA.

S. C. White Leghorns, White Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Pekin Ducks.

EGGS FOR SALE. Every bird bred from Prize Winners; each pen headed by a prize winner. My Pekin Ducks are now laying in fine shape; eggs fertile.

ALFRED P. SMALLEY, CLAYTON, NEW JERSEY.



BRECK'S EGG SHIPPING BOX.

Eggs can be shipped safely in these boxes any distance. Send for prices.

JOSEPH BRECK & SONS,
51 N. Market St., Boston, Mass.

Championship of America

WAS AWARDED TO

MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM'S BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS, AT BOSTON, 1902.

\$100 CHALLENGE CUP FOR BEST MALE.

CLUB CUP for best cock, hen, cock' and pullet. GOLD SPECIAL for cock and 2 hens, and numerous other specials went on our birds. 1st cock; 4th hen; 2d and 5th cock' and 3d pullet in a class of the 112 best Buffs ever cooped, combined with our Phila., Pan-American and New York winnings, place our Buffs far in the lead. Our Barred P. Rocks, White and Buff Dories, and Pekin Ducks have a record equally as good. Send for our free illustrated catalogue and mating list. Eggs from our winners \$3 per 13; \$5 per 25.

M. F. DELANO, Pres.

MILLVILLE POULTRY FARM,
Box P, Millville, N. J.

NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PAN WINNERS



Rose C. Brown Leghorns. The world's best, and 242-egg strain. Customer writes: "I bought of a number, but you only have the standard color on males." Finest of female color.

Barred Rocks (Bradley and Gardner strains). First at Reading and Sanatoga. Cockerel and pullet scored 83. Great layers.

White Wyandottes (Dixton strain) again win in strong class. Cockerels, pullets and pens equal to the best today. Stay white. Extra large.

S. C. and R. C. White Leghorns over 12 firsts. Cockerels up to 5 1/2 pounds. Extra layers. Rose, 7 firsts; White and large. 1st, New York.

S. C. Brown Leghorns. 9 prizes at New York. Extra large and wonderful color of males and females.

Buff Rocks and Buff Wyandottes. 6 strong pens. Winners of firsts. They are buff. Eggs, \$2 per 13; \$5 for 25. Pekin Ducks, 12 for \$1.

W. W. KULP, Box 40, Pottstown, Pa.

WINTER EGGS HOW TO GET THEM.

Selection, Care and Food of Laying Hens.

The above is the title of a new book. The latest in the Farm-Poultry series; PRICE 25 cts.

In many respects it will be the most valuable book we have ever published, because it treats of one subject only, of which every poultry raiser, large or small, wants to know all that is new, or best, namely, how to get the most eggs in winter when prices are high.

THE BOOK will be sent postpaid on receipt of 25 cents in cash or postage stamps; or we will send the book and a year's subscription to Farm-Poultry both for \$1.

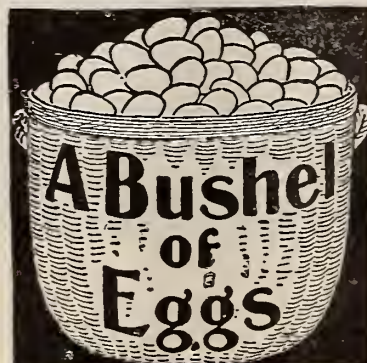
SPECIAL OFFER.

FARM-POULTRY,	Semi Monthly one year	- - -	\$1.00
A FEW HENS,	Monthly, " "	- - -	.25
WINTER EGGS,	HOW TO GET THEM.	- - -	.25

ALL THREE FOR \$1.10.

Send all orders to us with cash, P. O. or Express money order.

FARM-POULTRY PUB. CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.



In the fall and winter is worth a barrel in hot weather. There's a way that never fails to fetch eggs when they're wanted, and that is to feed, once a day, in a warm mash

Sheridan's CONDITION Powder

It helps the older hens, makes pullets early layers, makes glossy plumage on prize winners. If you can't get it we send one package, 25 cts.; five, \$1. 2-lb. can, \$1.20; six for \$5. Ex. paid. Sample poultry paper free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Feed for Eggs.

The following method of feeding is based upon experience:—Every morning feed early a warm mash, made as directed below. Every noon feed whole oats, barley or buckwheat. Every night feed whole wheat—corn when very cold. The cooked mash should be made as follows:—Mix thoroughly (while dry), in a barrel or box, equal parts of corn meal, shorts, wheat middlings and ground oats. Take two quarts of this dry mixture, add to it one quart of well cooked vegetables, such as potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, table and kitchen scraps; add a little salt for seasoning. To the whole, in a pail, add three heaping teaspoonfuls of SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER; then with boiling hot water mix the whole into a mash until the dry meal is well scalded. Do not have it sloppy, but a crumbly, well cooked mash. Feed while the mash is warm. The above is enough for 30 to 40 hens, unless of large Asiatic breeds.

The Bristol, Conn., Show.

Awards.

(Addresses of Bristol exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given with first mention of each name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Connecticut.)

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—E. B. Hubble, 2, 3 ek; 1, 2 hen. Geo. H. Wood, 1 ek; 3 hen; 2 ek; 1 pul. E. H. Hills, Plymouth, 1, 3 ek; 2 pul. Geo. F. Day, Plainville, 1 pul.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Martin Pearson, 1 ek; 1 hen; 1 ek; 2 pul. Thos. Fairclough, Waterbury, 2 ek; 2 hen; 2 ek; 1 pul. John F. Gallagher, Waterbury, 3 ek; 1, 2 pul.

White Cochins.—To A. Anderson.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Geo. W. Mitchell, 1, 2 ek; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul. W. A. Pease, Middletown, 3 ek; 1, 2 pul.

Buff Cochins.—To Clayton & Freeman, Plainville.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Ives Bros., Branford, 1 ek; 3 hen; 2, 3 ek; 1, 2 pul. John A. Kuhnly, Rockville, 1 ek; 1, 3 pul; 1 hen. J. S. Rosetter, Thomaston, 2 ek; 2 hen; 2 pul.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Wm. L. Lumpkin, Plymouth, 3 ek; 2 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen. L. P. Burr, Higganum, 2 ek; 3 pul. W. J. Simpson, Plainville, 3 hen; 3 ek. Jos. F. Lamb, Forrestville, 1, 2 ek. C. E. Meebam, Rockville, 1 ek. Hills, 1 hen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—F. M. Gaylord, 1, 2 ek; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 ek; 3 pul. L. N. Valentine, Wallingford, 1, 2 pul. O. J. Bailey, 5 ek. H. G. Arms, 3 ek.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—P. W. Noyes, Quaker Hill, 1 hen; 1 ek; 2, 3 pul. Gaylord, 1, 2 ek; 1 pen. W. E. Mallory, Plymouth, 1 pul. Pardee Poultry Yards, Terryville, 2 ek. D. Wagner, 3 ek.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Arnold Bros., 1 hen; 1 pul. W. W. Dunbar, 1 ek; 3 pul. Wm. Kinsell, Middletown, 1, 2, 3 ek. R. H. Rhodes, Rocky Hill, 2 pul.

Silver Wyandottes.—To Geo. F. Hare & Co., Terryville.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—J. M. Birrus, Plainville, 1 ek; 1 pul. Hare & Co., 2 hen; 2 ek. Clayton & Freeman, 1 ek; 1 hen; 3 ek; 2 pul.

BLACK WYANDOTTES.—Gaylord, 1 ek. A. E. Monthrop, 2 ek; 2 hen.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—To R. D. Norton, New Britain.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—Clayton & Freeman, 1 ek; 1 hen; 2, 3 ek; 2 pul; 1 pen. Frank Wright, Reynolds Bridge, 2 ek; 2 hen; 1 ek; 1 pul.

White Indian Games.—To Clayton & Freeman.

Buff Laced Polish.—To W. H. Card.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—A. E. Stratton, Plainville, 1 hen; 1 ek; 2 pul. W. H. Plummer, Rockville, 1 ek; 3 hen; 3 pul. Meebam, 2 hen; 2 ek; 1 pul. Dr. B. B. Robbins, 3 ek.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Hare & Co., 1 hen. E. C. Hurlburt, Rocky Hill, 3 ek; 1 pul. Ives Bros., 1 ek; 2 pul. Pinevale Poultry Yards, Vernon Center, 2 ek.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Hare & Co., 2 ek. Hurlburt, 1 ek; 1 pul. Meebam, 1 hen. A. E. Monthrop, 1 ek. Poudilly Poultry Yards, New Haven, 3 ek. Chas. Smith, 3 pul. D. Wagner, 2, 3 hen; 2 ek; 2 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Rosetter, 1 ek; 1 hen. Harry Broadwell, Forestville, 2 hen; 2 ek. Hare & Co., 1 hen.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Rosetter, 2 ek; 2 hen; 1 ek; 1 pul. Hills, 1 ek; 1 hen.

R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Pardee Poultry Yards, 1 ek; 1 pul. J. S. Rowe, Weatherford, 1, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS.—Rosetter, 1 ek; 1 pul. Monthrop, 1 ek.

Aucunas.—To E. M. Curtis.

R. C. Black Minorcas.—To Mallory.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Rosetter, 1 hen; 1 ek; 1 pul; 1 pen. Hurlburt, 2 ek; 2 pul.

S. C. White Minorcas.—To Hare & Co.

S. S. G. S., G. P., Black, and White Hamburgs.—To Bailey.

P. P. HAMBURG.—Bailey, 1 hen; 1 ek. Hurlburt, 1 pen.

PUT GAMES.—C. Smith, 1 ek; 1 pul. E. Dube, 1, 2 ek.

Houdans.—To Poudilly Poultry Yards.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—Thos. A. Crooks, Wallingford, 2, 3 ek; 1, 2 pul. Geo. E. Spencer, Plainville, 1 ek.

Plain, White, and Silver, and Bearded Silver Polish.—To Burnham & Wilcox, Greenfield, Mass.

PLAIN GOLDEN POLISH.—Ives Bros., 1 hen; 1 ek; 1 pen. Crooks, 2 hen; 2 ek; 1, 2 pul.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Geo. W. Hall, 1 ek; 1 pul; 1 pen. Rosetter, 2 ek; 2 pul.

Silver Sebright Bantams.—To Rosetter.

B. B. Red Game Bantams.—To Frank Wright.

WHITE COCHIN BANTAMS.—Arms, 1 ek; 1 hen; 2 ek; 1 pul; 1 pen. Mallory, 1 ek; 1 pul.

Buff Cochins Bantams.—To Gaylord.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Gallagher, 2 pair. Hare & Co., 1 pair.

Rouen Ducks, African and Embden Geese, and Bronze Turkeys.—To Hare & Co.

Brown China Geese, Colored Muscovy and Indian Runner Ducks.—To Ives Bros.

FRANK GUINEAS.—Hare & Co., 1 pr. Ives Bros., 2 pr.

WHITE GUINEAS.—Hare & Co., 1 pr. Rhody, 2 pr.

Cross Breeding and Infertility.

Editor FARM-POULTRY.—We have been trying to breed some hens which were a straight cross between Barred Rocks and Light Brahmas (we crossed these for poultry purposes), with White P. Rock cockerels. We hatched but four chickens from 160 eggs, that being the number put in the incubator. Of the 160 eggs, not more than fifteen showed strong germs on the ninth day. Our other eggs have tested well in fertility. We had thirty-six of these hens, with four cockerels.

We are told that hens that are a straight cross cannot be bred. Is that so? We know that mules cannot be bred. Is it a good practice to run roosters of two different breeds with a flock of hens, if a man only wants strong chickens for market poultry purposes?

W. BROS.

The statement that cross bred hens will not breed is incorrect. There is a great difference between cross breeding and mule breeding. A mule is the product of a cross of two

distinct species—a hybrid. In poultry hybrids are occasionally produced as between ducks and hens, turkeys and hens, etc., and these, as far as I have been able to learn, are sterile. Some other reason for the infertility of the eggs in this case must be sought.

I don't think it a good practice to make miscellaneous matings, either for market poultry, eggs, or any other purpose. It is an advantage to the commercial poultryman to have his eggs and poultry uniform, alike. The place to begin the work of making them so is in the breeding pens, and very few who breed for eggs and meat only, pay much attention to mating to secure uniformly the most desirable eggs and poultry.

A Massachusetts Man in Maryland.

The writer was pleased to receive the other day a letter from Berlin, Md., from Mr. Harry Willett Taylor, formerly of Revere, Mass., and for a time an interested member of our old experiment club. It is, we think, some two years since Mr. Taylor wrote us that he was going south for his health, and since that time we had heard nothing of him. His letter says:—

"I have not been able to do anything, but am so far improved now that I can do a fair day's work, building brooders and houses, and as my future health depends on being out of doors as much as possible, I am going to embark in the poultry business as a means of livelihood.

"Poultry, or, rather, broiler raising, is making quite a start in this town this fall. Four brooder houses have been built. They are, all but one, small thirty feet houses, and use the pipe system. They all use Cyphers incubators, a merchant in town having the agency for those machines. The hatches have been good, and mortality low. One thing I cannot understand about poultry. Two of these houses have been built by ignorant negroes who had no previous experience, still the mortality in them has been extremely low. One of these men told me one day when his chicks were two weeks old he had not lost one, and the eggs he used for hatching were store eggs.

"I took a hatch off last Tuesday (Feb. 4), got eighty-one chicks from one hundred tested eggs. Would have got a better hatch had they all been my own eggs. I never saw such lively chicks. There is not a droopy one in the lot, and the way they eat and scratch holes in the litter is a caution.

"Climatic conditions are much better for

raising winter chicks here than in Massachusetts. There are very few days during the winter when hens cannot go out. We hardly ever have it colder than 15° above, and snow never lies more than two or three days."

Mr. Taylor also asks what has become of the Plainfield Poultry Farm, and of "the wonderful plant that Payne was building at Jamestown, R. I.?" Others, doubtless, will be interested in the fate of those two concerns. The Plainfield plant went into the hands of a receiver long ago, and the business was wound up, though it is said that the creditors would have got more out of it had that process been less expeditious. The Jamestown plant was never, so far as I can learn, put into actual operation. A few hens may have been kept there for a time.

The Omro, Wis., Show.

Awards.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—John Mahoney, Omro, 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 ek; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Fred Hale, Waukan, 1 ek.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—To B. H. Henderman, Omro. P. C. WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mrs. C. Putnam, Omro, 1 ek; 1, 2 hen; 1 ek; 1 trio. Oak Ridge Farms, Eureka, 2, 3 ek; 1, 2, 3 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Oak Ridge Farms, 1, 3 ek; 3 pul. Mrs. M. R. Smith, Waukan, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—A. B. Niven, Omro, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 ek; 1 pul. Mrs. W. E. Thrall, Omro, 3 ek; 2, 3 pul. L. Soles, Omro, 1 ek; 3 hen.

Buff Brahmas.—To Niven.

Black Langshans.—To W. E. Thrall, Omro.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—R. Lillycrapp, Omro, 1 ek; 1 ek; 3 pul; 1 pen. Jesse Knoll, Rushford, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul.

Buff Leghorns.—To Geo. F. Root, Omro.

Black Minorcas.—To C. H. Sloan, Omro.

Golden Polish.—To Arthur Line, Omro.

S. S. HAMBURG.—T. Thompson, Omro, 1 ek; 1, 2 pul. Henderman, 2 ek.

Golden Sebright Bantams.—To Harry Pratt, Omro.

R. C. White Bantams.—To Ray Pratt, Omro.

Pekin Ducks.—To Mrs. C. Putnam, Omro.

Toulouse Geese.—To Mahoney.

Guineas.—To Mrs. Thrall.

Rouen Ducks.—To A. B. Grimme, Omro.

How To Buy Carriages.

One of the distinguishing features of the relations between the Columbus Carriage Co. and the buyer, is the liberal manner in which the company deals with their customers. Each carriage is sent to the customer with the definite understanding that if it is not in every way satisfactory, it can be returned to the factory and the purchase money will be returned and no freight charges made either way.

Nothing could be fairer than this, and it has proved one of the most valuable advertisements of the business, inasmuch as it is evidence of the absolute confidence the Columbus Carriage Company have in their own goods, and also of the fair manner in which they treat their customers.

This Company also supplies harness, robes, and other horse accessories at wholesale prices, and on the same terms as the carriage sales are made—they can be returned at the maker's expense if not entirely satisfactory.

Any one interested in the carriage question will find it to his advantage to write for a catalogue and study its prices. The money that can be saved in this way is considerable, and should not be overlooked when a purchase of this kind is contemplated. Address The Columbus Carriage Co., Columbus, O.

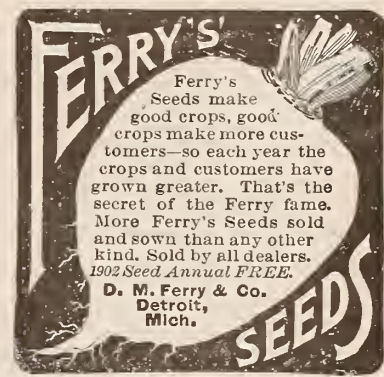
There are two sorts of lamp chimneys: mine and the rest of them.

MACBETH.

My name on every one.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.



FARM POULTRY YARDS.

This Ad. will appear once a month.

	Eggs	\$1.00
15		
30		1.75
60		3.00

Two vermin destroying nest eggs with each order Golden, White, and Silver Wyandottes; Golden and Silver Spangled Hamburgs; Rose and S. C. Brown, R. and S. C. W. Leghorns; Barred and W. P. Rocks; Black and White Minorcas; Golden S. Polish, Red Caps; W. F. B. Spanish, Dom. Leghorns; Buff Leg., Anconas, Lt. Brah. and W. C. B. Polish, Buff Wy., Buff P. Rocks, and Rose C. White Minorcas. Buff Laced Polish.

INDIAN GAMES. \$1 for 13; \$2 for 30. Pekin Ducks, 75 cts. for 11.

Most of our poultry is kept on separate farms, therefore the eggs are fertile, and the chicks strong and vigorous when first hatched. A fair hatch guaranteed or order duplicated at half-price. Circular free, containing list of premiums won, etc. Send money any way except check; 33 years as breeders.

WHITNEY BROS., Triangle, N. Y.

Leave Home.

Stay all day if you wish. Everything will be all right. The silent, sure work goes on if you depend on the

MARILLA Incubators and Brooders.

They are as sure as the Bank of England, and much simpler. If we had been at it two hundred years instead of thirteen, we could not make a better machine. Admittedly the best system of regulating heat, moisture and ventilation ever devised. Material, workmanship, methods, the good honest kind. We send back your money if you are not satisfied. The Brooder is just as good as we know how to make it, and we are Brooder men.

The only one ever built that prevents trampling and overcrowding. The catalogue is yours. It was printed for you. Send two 2c stamps for partial postage.

MARILLA INCUBATOR CO.,
Box 15, Rose Hill, N. Y.

The Poultry Industry in Great Britain in 1901.



IN ENGLAND they have what is called the "National Poultry Organization Society," which especially interests itself in matters relating to the general development of commercial poultry keeping. Mr. Edward Brown, a well known poultryman and writer and lecturer on poultry topics, is secretary of the organization. His annual reports on the condition of the poultry industry in the British Isles is always interesting and suggestive, but that for the past year is especially so because it chronicles marked progress in overcoming the indifference toward poultry keeping which has been generally characteristic of the agricultural classes there. We have not space to reproduce his report in full, but give the paragraphs bearing on that matter, and supplement them by a few other short extracts of special interest.

"It has been evident to those who have carefully studied the growth of the poultry industry in the united kingdom that, in many districts, very rapid developments have marked the last few years, and in no one has such progress manifested itself more than in the year which has recently closed. Even to the ordinary observer there are outward signs denoting the changes referred to, but to such as have an opportunity of watching these signs more closely, they represent but part of the true facts of the case. And it is satisfactory to note that the advance has been almost exclusively upon practical lines. A decade ago, and for nearly a generation previously, in such a survey as the present, we should have been compelled to refer more especially to what is called 'fancy' poultry keeping, but this is no longer the case. Shows there are, and shows there will be, and I believe that they have rendered great service in the past, but the attention of exhibitors in greater measure than ever before is given to economic qualities, and they recognize what I stated seventeen years ago, that 'no breed in which economic qualities are neglected will long retain popularity,' to be true. The breeds which today, even in fanciers' exhibitions, bulk largest and pay best, are those which either for egg or table properties are among the most profitable. Such is a great gain, but it has taken many years of strenuous work to accomplish.

"Throughout the country the number of fowls kept by farmers is larger than ever before. The old notion that poultry were only fit for the women folk, unworthy the attention of practical men, is fast becoming obsolete. A few here and there, especially in corn growing counties, chiefly among the elder men, still hold to this idea; but a new generation has arisen, more disposed to try new methods by reason of the difficulties of their early days, and whose advent we welcome. It is, to a large extent, they who are bringing about the change referred to, for they have approached the question without prejudice, and with a realization that the pressure of circumstances compels the trials of fresh systems."

All this is eminently satisfactory and pleasing to those interested in poultry keeping everywhere; but further on, in the last paragraph quoted above, there is something which must jar the sensibilities of many to whom it applies. Says the report:—

"But another factor which makes for progress is the interest now manifested in the question by landowners and those concerned in the welfare of our rural districts, who, to use the words expressed to me by a prominent midland nobleman, realize that 'what-ever will help my tenants to make their farming successful is of interest to me, and that I desire to encourage.' With the pressure which must ensue as a result of increased national expenditure, and its consequent taxation, even the smaller industries must be cultivated and stimulated in order to yield the means of meeting the demands."

It is interesting to note that the report expresses regret that "We are—nationally

far behind the United States and Canada, in that nothing has been done in the direction of sustained experimental work. Considering this statement in connection with the attitude toward such work and toward the methods in England, taken by Mr. John Glasgow, who has seen something of both, in this issue of F-P., we are inclined to think Mr. Brown attaches too much importance to what has been done experimentally in this country. Our view is that money can be better expended in popular lectures than in experiments, though we realize that either way there must be considerable of apparently wasted work done, especially at first.

The report notes a general increase of the stocks of poultry kept, and says that farms of three hundred and four hundred head of fowls are becoming quite common. The general quality of the market poultry is said to be improving. Prices of English new laid eggs by months from April to December are given, the highest figure for April being equivalent to 20 cents per dozen wholesale, and for December 45 cents, which closely approximates prices for corresponding seasons in this section.

Imports of eggs are shown to be still on the increase, but imports of poultry and game show a slight decrease from 1900. The total value of the eggs, poultry, and game imported for the year was £6,476,515; the Irish production is estimated at £2,200,000; the British at £6,550,000; total £15,176,515, equal to \$73,606,897.75.

The Peoria, Ill., Show.

Awards.

(Each exhibitor's address, except Peoria exhibitors, is given once, with first mention of his name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Illinois.)

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Mrs. S. M. Robinson, Washburn, 1, 3 hen 94, 95; 1, 2 pul 92, 91; 1, 2 pul 93, 92; 1 pen 184. Geo. A. Heyl, Washington, 1 ck 90. David Bootz, 2 ck 88; 2 hen 95; 3 ck 91; 3 pul 91; 2 pen 183. L. J. Hagel, 3 ck 88.

BUFF COCHINS.—Metcalf & Henniges, 1 ck 90; 1, 2, 3 hen 93, 94, 91; 1 pen 184. H. Serkovich, 2 ck 90. B. L. T. Bourland, 3 ck 88; 1, 2 pul 94, 92; 3 pen. Hagel, 1 ck 84. Herm. Moschel, 3 ck 88. Chas. S. Waller, 2 ck 84; 2 pen 178-16. David S. Lee, 3 pul 90.

PARTISAN COCHINS.—H. E. Burdum, Washburn, 1 ck 91; 1, 2 hen 91, 91; 3 ck 91; 1, 3 pul 92, 91; 1 pen 184. J. W. Howard, 3 hen 84. Dr. H. F. Ballard, Chenoa, 2 ck 91; 2 pul 91. L. W. Kesling, 1 ck 92.

Cornish Indian Game.—To Heyl.

S. S. Hamburgs.—To Ed. McDonough.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Heyl, 1 ck 95; 2, 3 hen 94, 94; 1, 2 pul 92, 92. Hagel, 1 hen 94; 1 ck 91.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Heyl, 2 ck 84.

Bootz, 3 ck 88; 3 hen 90; 2 ck 91; 2 pen 184. B. J. Tilden, Galesburg, 2 hen 91. Watt & Campbell, Lacon, 1, 3 ck 91; 91; 1, 2, 3 pul 91; 91; 1 pen 184. C. J. Miller, 1 hen 91. S. F. Flint & Son, 3 pen 184.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Heyl, 2 hen 86; 3 pul 89. Hagel, 3 ck 84; 2 pul 84.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Charles D. Gapin, Lacon, 1 ck 94; 3 ck 92; 1, 3 pul 94, 94; 1 pen 184-16; 3 hen 93; 1 ck 94. E. O. McCullough, Hanna City, 3 pen 184; 1 ck 94; 2 pul 94. Richard Poultry Farm, 2 hen 93; 2 ck 94; 2 pen 187-16; 1 hen 94; 3 hen 92; 2 pul 94. Heyl, 2 ck 84; 1 hen 94.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—R. N. Bailey, 1 ck 92; 3 hen 88; 1 pen 184. A. Grosse, 2 ck 84. H. Ruble, Washington, 1, 2 hen 94, 84; 3 ck 84; 3 pen 176. O. B. Fink, Allentown, 1 ck 92; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 92, 91. Heyl, 2 ck 84.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Heyl, 2 ck 91; 2, 3 pul 94, 94; 1 ck 94; 1 hen 94; 1 pen. George N. McClure, 2 ck 93; 1 ck 94; 2 pen. J. M. Wiley & Son, Elmwood, 2 hen 94; 3 ck 94; 1 ck 91. Flint & Son, 3 ck 92; 3 hen 94; 1 pul 92; 3 pen; 1 hen 94.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Fred Astling, Chicago, 1 ck 91. Flint & Son, 1 ck 91; 1, 3 hen 91, 89; 2 ck 91; 1, 2 pul 92; 1 pen 88. F. T. Todd, 3 ck 84; 2 hen 91; 3 ck 84; 3 pul 91. 2, 3 pen 180-16, 174.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS.—Ray Belsley, 2 ck 89; 1 hen 94; 1 ck 90; 3 pul 84; 1 pen 181. Eastes, 2 hen 89; 2 ck 88; 1, 2 pul 92, 90; 2 pen 174.

Black Polish.—To Hagel.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Dr. H. D. Manchester, 1, 2 ck 93, 93; 1, 2, 3 hen 93, 94, 94; 2 ck 94; 1 pen 181. Joe Belsley, 3 ck 88; 1 pul 86. Yannie & Krans, Bishop Hill, 1 ck 94; 2 pen 188. E. Maathes, 3 ck 94; 2 pul 94; 3 pen 188-16. Clarence Hall, 3 pul 94.

R. C. White Leghorns.—To Eastes.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Wm. Moeller, 1, 2 ck 91, 88; 2 hen 93; 2 ck 92; 2 pul 93; 1 pen 184. Ray Belsley, 3 hen 93; 1 pul 94; 2 pen 184. Wm. Joos, 3 ck 92; 1 ck 94. Schleicher Bros., 3 pul 93; 3 pen 183-16. Fred Wierschem, 1 ck 94.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—To Heyl.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Hagel, 1 ck 94; 1, 2 ck 91, 90; 3 pul 92; 1 pen 183. Ray Belsley, 2 ck 90; 1, 2 hen 96, 91; 3 ck 91; 1, 2 pul 94; 2 pul 193-16.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.—Hagel, 1 ck 91; 1 hen 94; 3 hen 91; 2, 3 pul 91, 88. Richard Poultry Farm, 1 pul 94.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—H. Kavanaugh, 1 ck 91; 1, 2, 3 hen 93, 91, 91; 1 ck 90. Watt & Campbell, 2 ck 90; 2, 3 ck 89, 88; 1, 2 pul 92, 92.

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAMS.—Heyl, 1 ck 90; 1 hen 91. Watt & Campbell, 2 ck 89; 2, 3 hen 84, 84; 1 ck 84; 1, 2 pul 91, 92; 1 pen.

R. C. Jap. Bantams.—To John Call, Williamsfield.

Colored Mascovy Ducks.—To Heyl.

PEKIN DUCKS.—Heyl, 1 ck 97; 1, 2, 3 hen 95, 94, 94. J. M. Wiley, 2 ck 96. F. T. Todd, 3 ck 94. Richard Poultry Farm, 1 ck 94; 1 pul 95; 3 ck 94.

White Mascovy Ducks.—To Heyl.

Emden Geese.—To Heyl.

TOULOUSE GEES.—Heyl, 1 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Todd, 2 ck; 3 hen; 3 ck; 2 pul. Richard Poultry Farm, 3 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 1 pul.

Bronze Turkeys.—To Heyl.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Heyl, 1 ck 92; 1 hen 91; 1 ck 94; 2 pul 94. D. S. Lee, 1 pul 94.

The Stoughton, Wis., Show.

Awards.

(Addresses of Stoughton exhibitors are not given. Other addresses given once, with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Wisconsin.)

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—128 entries—H. A. Holdridge, Watertown, 1, 3 ck 91, 89; 1 hen 91; 1 pen 182-6-10. C. A. Pratt, Oregon, 2 ck 91; 2, 3 ck 91, 91; 3 pul 91; 3 pen 182. W. H. Clark, Brodhead, 2 hen 91. Mrs. J. McCoub, 3 hen 94; 1 pul 92. Jerome Bixby, 1 ck 92; 2 pen 182-5-10. Vincent North, Milton, 2 pul 91.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—114 entries—Henry Hunt, 1 ck 92; 1 pul 95; 2 pen 184. W. F. Breyvogel, Brodhead, 2 ck 92; 1 hen 95. F. M. Jensen, 3 ck 94; 2, 3 hen 94, 94; 1, 2, 3 ck 93, 93, 93; 1, 2 pul 95, 95; 1 pen 186-6-10. S. Ames, 3 pul 94. S. B. Warner, 3 pen 184.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—26 entries—L. M. Jacob, Baraboo, 1 ck 91; 1 pul 92; 1 pen 182-7-10. A. C. Maxon, Cooksville, 2 ck 89. A. J. Nelson, 3 ck 84; 2, 3 pul 94, 94; 2 pen 180-9-10.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—60 entries—L. F. Biglow,

VICK'S SEEDS

Don't let another season pass without planting VICK'S SEEDS. The highest quality seeds at the most reasonable price. Vick's seeds are the most profitable because the most productive.

VICK'S Farmer's Handbook

A complete, reliable and valuable reference book, which tells all about the culture and care of crops, preparation of land, fertilizing and spraying for fungus and insects, etc.—a 25c book, will be sent to you for 10c if you mention this paper, and we will send with it, free, VICK'S Garden and Floral Guide, splendidly illustrated and full of information that will help you, whether you plant for pleasure or for profit.

JAMES VICK'S SONS,
Box 1568, Rochester, N. Y.

White and Buff WYANDOTTES BIRDS THAT WIN.

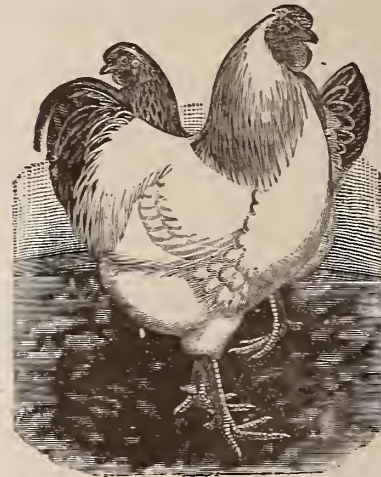
At Amesbury, Mass., 1902, won 4 firsts; 5 seconds; 2 thirds; 10 merit ribbons (4th) and 18 specials. At Boston show, 1902, first time showing and only 4 birds won 2d cock White, 3d cock Blue, in the open class. At Vermont state show, Montpelier, Vt., 1901, won 5 firsts; 3 seconds; 3 thirds; 2 fourths; 18 specials, and silver cup for best display. Limited number eggs from best pens, per setting, \$3; two for \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free.

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES.

This new variety has all the characteristics of the Wyandotte—clear yellow legs, neat rose comb, Wyandotte shape and standard weight. They are white in color, with the markings of the lovely Light Brahma. They have proved themselves to be the equals of their sister varieties in laying qualities, and the time is not far distant when they will be as popular.

Eggs \$3 per setting; a limited number of sittings from our exhibition pens 15 for \$5. A few good birds for sale cheap. Send 2c. stamp for illustrated catalogue.

HAZELMERE POULTRY YARDS,
Knightsville, Cranston, R. I.

With Open Arms

the workmanship and general superiority of the

RELIABLE INCUBATORS and BROODERS

have won them a home in every country in the world, and once taken into the home they usually make way for more of the same.

We are not merely manufacturers, but take our own medicine. The Reliable Poultry Farm, with its 126 pens of thoroughbred poultry is known as one of the finest and most complete in the world. We have experts there who get the practical knowledge that applied to our business has made our machines standard.

20th Century POULTRY BOOK

tells about these things and also everything else that experience and time have taught the successful poultry men who have prepared it. Sent for 10 cents.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co.,
Box A 169, Quincy, Illinois.

Brooklyn, 1 ck 89. C. L. Babcock, Albion, 2 ck 88; 1 hen 89. Leslie Flint, 2 hen 89. Orvin Swenson, 3 hen 92; 2 pen 184. Mrs. I. L. Reese & Son, Lima Centre, 1 ck 93, 92; 1 ck 94, 94; 1 pen 182-10. F. N. Hanson, 2 pul 94. J. O. Sims, 3 pen 183-7-10.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—5 entries.—Herbert Lothe, 1. 2 ck 89, 89; 2 pul 91. M. L. Gregerson, 3 ck 88; 1 pul 92.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—12 entries.—H. J. Arthur, Edgerton, 1 ck 89; 1 hen 89; 3 ck 88. Gregerson, 1. 2 ck 92, 89; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 92, 89.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—24 entries.—B. E. Wait, 1 ck 94; 1, 3 hen 92, 90; 2 ck 100; 1 pul 192; 1 pen 183-10. Mrs. Ralph Harvey, Evansville, 2 ck 89; 2 hen 90; 1 ck 94; 2, 3 pul 92, 92; 2 pen 182-4-10. Biglow, 3 ck 89.

Partridge Wyandottes.—11 entries.—To Wait.
LIGHT BRAHMAS.—30 entries.—E. T. Stoueburner, Cooksville, 1 ck 85. Babcock, 2 ck 83; 2 ck 91; 1 pul 91; 2 pen 181-7-10. Milo Gerard, 1, 2, 3 hen 91, 91, 90; 1 ck 92; 1 pen 181. M. L. Ellis, Evansville, 3 ck 90; 2, 3 pul 91, 90.

DARK BRAHMAS.—6 entries.—Babcock, 1, 2, 3 hen 91, 89, 89. Arthur, 1, 2 pul 90, 88.

BUFF COCHINS.—16 entries.—Nelson, 1 ck 90; 2 hen 91; 1 pul 91. Riley Maiers, 2 ck 89; 3 hen 89; 2 ck 89. Arthur, 3 ck 88; 1 hen 92; 1, 2 ck 90, 89; 2, 3 pul 89, 89; 1 pen 180.

Partridge Cochins.—9 entries.—To Babcock.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—25 entries.—Babcock, 1, 2 ck 92, 91; 3 hen 93; 1 ck 94; 1, 2 pul 93, 93; 1 pen 186-10. M. J. Dot, Sun Prairie, 3 ck 90; 1, 2 hen 94, 93; 3 pul 93; 2 pen 183-6-10. Wm. McVicar, Janesville, 2, 3 ck 91, 90.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—17 entries.—S. O. Stevens, 1 ck 92; 1, 2 pul 92, 92. M. Penewell, 2 ck 90. Ira Dennis, Evansville, 3 pul 92.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—5 entries.—To S. A. Ames.
S. C. Buff Leghorns.—11 entries.—To A. A. Ten Eyck, Brodhead.

R. C. White Leghorns.—6 entries.—To L. I. Quam.

BLACK MINORCAS.—13 entries.—Mrs. Chas. Hull, 1, 2 hen 91, 91; 1, 3 ck 91, 90; 2, 3 pul 92, 92; 1 pen 182-2-10. Mrs. J. McComb, 3 hen 91; 2 ck 90; 1 pul 93; 2 pen 182-1-10.

S. P. Hamburgs.—4 entries.—To Jensen.

W. C. B. POLISH.—16 entries.—Babcock, 1 ck 92; 1, 3 hen 93, 92; 1, 2 ck 91, 91; 1 pen 184. Arthur, 2 hen 92; 3 ck 90; 2 pen 181.

B. B. RED GAMES.—7 entries.—Gregerson, 1 ck 90; 1, 2, 3 ck 94, 89; 1, 2, 3 pul 92, 92, 90.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—21 entries.—Babcock, 1, 2 ck 94, 90; 1, 2 hen 92, 91; 1, 2 ck 91, 90; 3 pul 91; 1 pen 182. Elmer Erickson, 3 ck 89. Herbert Lothe, 3 hen 91; 1, 2 pul 94, 91; Arthur, 3 ck 89.

The Napoleon, O., Show. Awards.

(Where no address is given, exhibitors are from Napoleon; towns not otherwise designated, are in Ohio).

JARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—W. P. Smalley, 1 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 3 ck; 2 pul; 1, 2 pen. I. G. Lithicum, 3 ck; 3 pul. Jas. Coffman, West Leipsic, 1 pul.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—To Smalley.
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. W. Farrar, Toledo, 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1, 2 ck; 1 pen. Z. L. Kinney, 2 hen; 3 ck.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—E. J. Davis, 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 ck; 3 pul; 1, 2 pen. H. E. Richards, Toledo, 3 ck. Smalley, 2 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—J. Knappe, 2 ck. C. P. Sizem, 1, 3 ck; 2, 3 pul. J. J. Brown, Butler, Ind., 2 ck; 1 pul.

Light Brahmas.—To Mrs. H. A. Smith.

Partridge Cochins.—To C. Hines & Son.

White Cochins.—To Kinney.

Black Langshans.—To Geo. Powell.

White Langshans.—To D. J. Humphrey.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—E. L. Barrett, Maumee, 1 ck; 1 ck; 1 pul; 2 pen. F. A. Goddard, Defiance, 1, 2, 3 hen; 3 ck; 3 pen. Dr. Rohrs, 2 ck; 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Bordner & Son, Butler, Ind., 1 ck; 2 pul. H. S. Faust, 2 ck; 1 pul.

R. C. White Leghorns.—To M. L. Graves.

Buff Leghorns.—To E. J. Davis.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—To Jos. Salebank.

Black Minorcas.—To C. P. Pape, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

Golden and W. B. Black Polish.—To Milroy & Felt.

Houdans.—To Wm. Domitio, Wauseon.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Smalley, 1, 2 ck; 1 pul. Goddard, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 2 pul; 1 pen.

S. D. and R. P. Game Bantams.—To Milroy & Felt.

GOLDEN SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Jos. Salabank, Wauseon, 2 ck; 1, 2 hen. Milroy & Felt, Butler, Ind., 1 ck; 1 pul.

SILVER SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.—Mrs. W. Marriott, Toledo, 2 ck; 1 hen; 2 ck; 2 pul. Milroy & Felt, 1 ck; 1 pul.

R. C. White Bantams.—To Mrs. Marriott.

White Cochins Bantams.—To R. D. Kinney, McClure.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Julius Crouell, Wauseon, 2 ck; 1, 2, 3 hen; 2 pen. D. R. Ackley, Toledo, 1 ck; 1, 2 pul.

B. B. Red Game Bantams.—Milroy & Felt, 1 ck; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 ck; 1, 2 pul. John Wilkins, 2 ck.

Mrs. Marriott, 3 hen.

Pit Games.—B. J. Edwards, 1, 2 ck; 1 hen. C. C. Reddell, 3 ck.

Turkeys.—To M. H. Moore.

Rouen and Indian Runner Ducks.—Toulouse and Embury Geese.—To Smalley.

The Fitchburg, Mass., Show.

Awards.

(Where address is not given, exhibitors are from Fitchburg. Towns not otherwise designated are in Massachusetts).

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Frank H. Whittemore, Smithville, N. H., 1, 2 ck 92, 92; 1, 2 ck 92, 92. A. A. Tisdale, Leominster, 2, 3 pul 91, 90. Sherman Sanderson, Lunenburg, 1, 2 hen 91, 90; 1, 3 pul 93, 90; 2 pen 175.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Frank F. B. Chapman, Grafton, Mass., 1, 3 ck 93, 92; 1 pul 94. Tisdale, 2 ck 92, 2 pul 93. F. A. Joslin, Leominster, 2 ck 90. J. H. Bates, Leominster, 1 ck 95; 1, 2, 3 hen 94, 93, 92; 2 ck 92; 3 pul 93; 1 pen 188.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Mrs. A. L. Powers, Leominster, 2 hen 90. W. H. George, West Fitchburg, 1, 4 pul 92, 91; 3 pen 184. Frank D. Burdett, Leominster, 4 ck 90; 3 pul 91. Dr. C. W. & D. B. Coolidge, Warner, N. H., 3 ck 87; 3 hen 90. J. A. Ashline, West Fitchburg, 2 ck 89; 1 hen 91; 2 ck 91; 1, 5 pul 92, 91; 1 pen 182. Geo. Proctor, 3 ck 89; 3 pul 92. Gooch & Combs, 1 ck 91; 3 pul 91; 2 pen 181. F. J. Proctor, 2 ck 91.

Silver Wyandottes.—To Wood & Freeman.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Loren H. Brown, Lunenburg, 2 hen 90; 2 pul 91; 2 pen 179. Wood & Freeman, 1, 2 ck 90, 90; 1, 2 ck 92, 91; 1 pul 91; 1 pul 91; 1 pen 184.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—L. H. Brown, 1 hen 92; 1, 2 ck 92, 91; 1 pen 183. Eugene Cheverette, 2, 3 pul 91,

90. Fred A. Walsh, Sterling, 1, 2 ck 90, 87; 2 hen 91; 1 pul 91; 2 pen 182.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—J. M. Wiswell, Framingham, 2 ck 89; 1 hen 90; 3 pen 178. Chester E. Lynde, Westminster, 1 ck 92. Ashline, 2 ck 91; 3, 4 pul 92, 91; 2 pen 184. L. H. Brown, 2 hen 87. Wood & Freeman, 1 ck 91; 1, 2, 5 pul 93, 92, 91; 1 pen 182.

Partridge Wyandottes.—To N. W. T. Knott, Waban.
LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Riversdale Farm, Grafton, Mass., 1, 2 ck 91, 89; 2, 3 hen 91, 91; 1 ck 191; 1, 2 pul 90, 90; 1 pen 182. J. F. Brown, So. Lancaster, 1 hen 92; 2 ck 91.

Dark Brahmas and Partridge Cochins.—To Greene Bros., Leominster.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Greene Bros., 1 hen 92; 1 ck 90; 1 pul 91. Matthew Briggs, 2 ck 88; 2 pul 89.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—N. B. Hartford, Watertown, 2 hen 91; 1 ck 91; 1 pul 91. Greene Bros., 1 hen 92; 2 ck 90; 2 pul 89.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—To Greene Bros.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—F. G. Powers, Sterling, 1, 2 ck 91, 90; 1 hen 90; 1, 2 ck 91, 90; 1, 2 pul 92, 90; 1, 2 pen 182, 181. Greene Bros., 2 hen 91; 2 ck 90.

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—J. W. Phillips, Framingham, 1 ck 90; 1, 2 hen 90, 89; 1 ck 90; 1, 2 pul 92, 90; 1 pen 189. Greene Bros., 2 ck 87.

BUFF LEGHORNS.—Leonard T. Burrage, Jr., Leominster, 1 ck 90; 2 pul 88. John Madgett, Leominster, 2 hen 88; 2 ck 89. W. L. Bates, Leominster, 2 ck 88; 1 hen 91.

S. C. Black Minorcas and Blue Andalusians.—To Greene Bros.

White Minorcas.—To Cheverette.

R. C. Black Minorcas.—To E. F. Legate, Pratts Junction.

W. C. Black Polish.—To John H. Trayne, Grafton.

S. G. Dorkings.—To Edgerly.

Houdans.—To Knott.

B. B. Red Games.—To Samuel Gordon.

R. B. Red and White Game Bantams.—To Benedict & Frost.

Golden Sebright Bantams.—To D. S. Brownell, Springfield, Vt.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Coolidge, 1 ck 90; 2 hen 88; 1 pul 92. Winfield H. Holden, Melrose, 1 hen 92.

White Cochins.—To Greene Bros.

Black Cochins Bantams.—To Holden.

R. C. Black Bantams.—To A. L. Cutting, Weston.

Rumpless.—To Benedict & Frost.

Rouen Ducks.—To Jos. A. Cannon.

Colored Muscovy Ducks.—To Greene Bros.

Tonlouse Geese.—To W. J. Fleming.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—C. P. Ellis, Leominster, 1 ck; 2 hen; 1 ck; 2 pul. H. A. Whiting, So. Walpole, 1 hen; 1 pul.

R. C. Rhode Island Reds.—To Whiting.

Buff Orpingtons.—To Wiswell.

American Black Minorca Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the American Black Minorca Club was held in Philadelphia in connection with their show. The meeting was well attended, and all of the members are working in harmony, and we ask all Minorca breeders to join our club and advertise in our new catalogue which will be published March 1st.

Any one wishing to join the club can do so by writing the secretary. The following officers were elected.

Pres., Geo. H. Northrup, Raceville, N. Y.; vice-pres., Joseph P. Hilldorfer, Allegheny, Pa.; sec'y and treas., John J. Yelton, E. Orange, N. J.; asst. sec'y, H. A. Parkhurst, E. Orange, N. J.; directors, Charles L. Blanton, Falls Church, Va., Mrs. Geo. E. Monroe, Dryden, N. Y., Rowland Story, Brooklyn, N. Y., A. H. Geller, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN J. YELTON, Sec'y.

Upper Iowa Poultry Association.

The seventh annual election of officers of the Upper Iowa Poultry Association, was held in Mason City, Iowa, Jan. 2, 1902. The following officers were elected: President, H. McCulloch, Mason City; vice-president, Earle Ghanville, Mason City; superintendent and treasurer, James Penny, Swaledale, Iowa; directors, C. A. Dyer, J. R. Bliss, Mason City; Wm. Hood, Freeman Station, Ia. The association will hold its seventh annual show at Mason City, December 19 to 24 inclusive. This association has held six successful shows, paying all premiums in full. They again invite all lovers of fancy poultry to bring their birds and make this seventh show another success. They have secured as judge, Mr. A. B. Shaner, of Lanark, Ill. S. V. JOHNS, Sec'y.

The Fanciers' Association of New Jersey.

The Fanciers' Association, of New Jersey, will hold their seventh annual show at Newark, N. J., during the week Dec. 15-20, 1902, this being two weeks prior to Philadelphia, which has been the custom of the association. JAMES P. INGRAM, Sec'y. Irvington, N. J.

VALLEY FARM IS IN CONN., SIMSBURY, HARTFORD CO.

LEADING LEGHORNS AT BOSTON'S BIG ONE.

FIRST
COCK

FIRST
HEN

FIRST
COCKEREL

FIRST
PULPET

FIRST
PEN

All cash specials and **THE GROVE HILL CUP** for best display. This on top of my brilliant victory at Philadelphia, when my S. C. W. Leghorns took 1st, 4th cock; 1st, 2d, 5th hen; 2d, 5th cockerel; 3d, 5th pulpet, and the **AMERICAN LEGHORN CLUB TROPHY** for BEST DISPLAY.

White Leghorn breeders will make no mistake this season in buying my eggs at \$3 per 13; \$5 per 20.

WOODLAWN POULTRY YARDS,

Waltham, Mass.

CHAS. J. FOGG, Prop.



30 DAYS TRIAL
Hatch Every Good Egg

Or Don't Keep It.
Send 2 cents for Number 1 Catalogue.

SELF-REGULATING BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. SPRINGFIELD

50 EGG \$5
100 EGG \$9.50
200 EGG \$15

213-Egg Strain

WHITE WYANDOTTES.

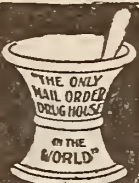
Prize winners and heavy layers combined.

EGGS TO HATCH OUR SPECIALTY.

15 eggs \$2; 45 eggs \$5; 100 eggs \$8.

Old customers order repeatedly. This fact speaks volumes. Stock for sale. Write us for testimonial circular and show record.

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RED CLOVER FOR IMPURE BLOOD

You have no need to be told how often your "blood is out of order." Good red blood in your veins guarantees you against seventy-five per cent. of the ills of life. For destroying and expelling the poisons in the blood, and as a spring and fall tonic for toning up the system, there is no remedy equal to **Dr. Herman's Red Clover.**

It is purely a vegetable remedy. Com-pounded by a practicing physician and cures permanently Scrofula, Ulcers, Pimples, Boils, etc. Our special Price 75c. per bottle. Ours is the only Wholesale Drug House selling direct to consumers at wholesale jobbing prices. Quotations cheerfully given. Write for our free illustrated book, "Guide to Health." Agents Wanted.

HELLER CHEMICAL COMPANY, Dept. K, CHICAGO, ILL.

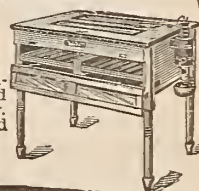
200-Egg Incubator for \$12.80

The simplicity of the Stahl incubators created a demand that forced the production to such great proportions it is now possible to offer a first-class 200-egg incubator for \$12.80. This new incubator is an enlargement of the famous

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recognized the most perfect small hatcher. This new incubator is thoroughly well made; is a marvel of simplicity, and so perfect in its working that it hatches every fertile egg. Write for anything you want to know about incubators. Send for the new free illustrated catalogue.

CEO. H. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.



ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES? DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About nine years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.

I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others the most eminent ear specialist of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain

Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 700 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.

Examination and advice free. **YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME** at a nominal cost.

INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 La Salle Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

A NEW STANDARD.

THE ECONOMY INCUBATOR hatches more and stronger chickens from the same eggs, with less trouble and fuel, than any heretofore constructed. The machine has demonstrated its ability to hatch 100% to induce buyers to do their part as well, we offer a premium for every 100 chicks hatched from 100 fertile eggs.

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100 FERTILE EGGS

ECONOMY MFC. & SUPPLY CO. LTD.
BATTLE CREEK MICH.
100 CHICKS.

The Cambridge, O., Show.

Awards.

(Cambridge exhibitors' addresses are not given. Other exhibitors' addresses given with first mention. Towns not otherwise designated are in Ohio.)

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—35 entries.—James Stevens, 1 ek; 3 hen; 1, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. J. C. Underwood, Columbus, 1, 2 hen. E. G. Lofland, 2 ek. Wm. H. Sells, Morristown, 3 ek; 2 pul; 2 pen. W. N. Patterson, 3 pul.

DARK BRAHMAS.—Chas. S. Kidd, 1 ek; 2 hen; 1 ek; 1, 3 pul. Geo. W. Jones, Stockport, 1 hen; 2 ek; 2 pul.

BUFF COCHINS.—Vera H. Kidd, 1 hen. Stevens, 2 hen; 2 ek; 1, 2 pul. Ed. Nicholson, 1 ek; 3 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—T. J. Lyne, Stockport, 1, 2 ek; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2 ek; 1 pul; 1 pen. Stevens, 3 ek. G. N. Foster, McConnellsville, 2, 3 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Chas. Wilson, 1 ek; 2, 3 hen. Chas. McClave, New London, 1 hen; 1 ek; 1 pen. Coor Sarchet, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul. Mrs. F. C. Whartenby, Hopewell, 3 ek; 3 pul.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—138 entries.—Ross Moore, 1 ek. B. B. Shields & Sons, St. Clairsville, 2 ek. Alex. Robinson, Kimbolton, 3 ek. Mack Sigler, 1 hen. McClave, 2 hen. T. D. Kays, Newark, 3 hen. Oscar E. Miles, Columbus, 1 ek; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. T. E. Shepherd, New Concord, 2 ek; 3 pul. Mack Sigler, 2 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Fred Wilson, 3 ek; 3 pul. James C. Sarchet, 1 hen. Ross Moore, 2, 3 hen; 1 pen. J. E. Provance, Kimbolton, 1 ek. W. Bayless, 1 pul. Elsworth Scott, 2 pul.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—40 entries.—Maughlin Bros., Columbus, 1 ek; 1 hen. Mrs. S. A. Sprout, Washington, 2 ek; 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 ek; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Foster, 3 pul; 2 pen.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—W. H. Calkin, Girard, 2 ek; 2, 3 hen; 1 ek; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Lanning & Burris, Claysville, 1 hen; 3 pul. E. R. McConnally, 2 ek. T. M. Marsh, 3 ek.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—62 entries.—McClave, 1 ek; 1, 3 hen; 1 ek; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. W. A. Thompson, Lore City, 2 ek; 3 pul. D. G. Larrick, 3 ek. Oscar E. Miles, 2 hen; 2, 3 ek; 2 pen.

Golden Wyandottes.—To McClave.

Black Wyandottes.—To Marsh.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—Sells, 1 ek; 1, 2 pul. H. B. Reed, 2 ek; 3 pul.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—To McClave.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—Ray Smith, 1, 2 hen. Mrs. J. L. Randolph, Cutler, 1, 2, 3 ek; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. P. H. Tannehill, McConnellsville, 2 pul; 2 pen.

S. C. White Leghorns.—J. E. Graham, Key, 1 ek; 3 hen; 1, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. McClave, 1, 2 hen; 3 ek; 3 pul.

Silver Duckwing Leghorns.—To C. H. Bissell, Rootstown.

S. C. Black Leghorns.—Fred Wilson, 1 ek; 1 hen; 2 pen. Mrs. S. Randolph, 1, 2 ek; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

BUFF LEGHORN.—Mell Sarchet, 1 hen; 1 ek; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. Lem Black, 2 ek. West Bros., Beloit, 3 ek; 2, 3 pul.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—To Raukin Bros., Sago.

R. C. Black Minorcas.—To Peter Selaser.

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG.—Earl Vessel, 1 ek; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1 pen. Joseph Gullit, 1, 2 pul.

Black Hamburgs.—To H. H. Hatch, Southington.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Miles, 1 ek; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Lofland, 2 ek.

Buff Orpingtons.—To Howard Curtis.

Red Caps.—To Mrs. E. J. Adams.

Sherwoods.—To H. P. Woodworth.

Pit Games.—To Moore.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—H. P. Woodworth, 1 hen; 2 ek; 3 pul. Lyne, 2 hen; 1 ek; 1, 2 pul. Guy Ford, 3 hen.

Black Cochin Bantams.—To A. J. Clark.

Partridge Cochin Bantams.—To Ernest W. Sarchet.

Light Brahma Bantams.—To E. W. Sarchet.

R. C. Black Bantams.—To McClave.

Pearl Guinea.—Alex. Robinson, 1 pr. Fred and Chas. Gibson, 2 pr.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—M. M. Knox, 2 ek; 1 pul. Robinson, 1 ek; 1 pul.

Narragansett Turkeys.—To W. P. Gibson, Kimbolton.

White Turkeys.—To J. D. Taylor.

Bourbon Red Turkeys.—To Robert Patterson, New Concord.

PERIN DUCKS.—W. A. Thompson, 1 ek; 1 hen. Robinson, 2 ek; 2 hen. McClave, 1 ek; 1 pul. A. J. Clark, 1 pul.

ROVEN DUCKS.—McClave, 1 ek. Robinson, 1 ek; 1 ek; 1 pul.

WHITE MUSCOVY DUCKS.—McClave, 1 ek; 1 pul. Robinson, 2 ek; 2 hen.

Aylesbury.—Gray Call, Colored and White Muscovy, and Indian Runner Ducks.—To McClave.

Mallard Ducks.—To Elsworth Scott.

BROWN CHINA GESE.—Mrs. Ida Morrison, 1 ek; 1 hen; 1 ek; 1 pul. McClave, 2 ek; 2 hen.

EMDEN GESE.—McClave, 1 ek; 2 hen. Thompson, 2 ek; 1 hen.

TOLLOUSE GESE.—McClave, 1 ek; 1 hen. Thompson, 2 ek; 2 hen.

White China, and Canada or Wild Geese.—To McClave.

The Muskegon, Mich., Show.

Awards.

(Addresses of Muskegon exhibitors are not given. Other exhibitors' addresses given once with first mention of name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Michigan.)

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. C. Vissers, Holland, 1, 3 ek 90; 3 pen. John Schipper, Fillmore, 2 ek 90; 2, 3 ek 91; 90; 3 pul 91; 2 pen. E. W. Wheeler, Cedar Springs, 1, 2 hen 92; 1 ek 92; 1, 2 pul 91; 91; 1 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—P. P. Steketee, 1 ek 94; 2 hen 93; 1, 2 pul 91; 90. F. E. J. Kent, 2 ek 93; 3 hen 92; 2 ek. A. Harman, 1 hen 95; H. S. Babcock, 1 ek 94. J. Johnson, 3 ek 88; 3 pul.

Silver Wyandottes.—To Jolman.

Golden Wyandottes.—To Shaw & Weber, Middleville.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—W. A. Smith, 1 ek 91; 1, 2, 3 hen 91; 3 ek. C. H. Russ, 1 ek 91; 1 pul 91; D. Wurtz, 2 ek 91; 2, 3 pul 91; 4, 5.

S. C. and R. C. White and Black Leghorns.—To C. J. Oldfield, Cedar Springs.

BUFF LEGHORN.—A. W. Becker, 1 ek 92; 1, 2 hen 92; 3 pul; 1, 2 ek 93; 92; 1 pul 91; 1 pen. Ryan Balthuis, 2 ek 90; 2 pul 91; 2 pen.

Black Minorcas.—To Jolman.

White Minorcas.—To Harman.

W. C. BLACK POLISH.—H. L. Palmer, 1 ek 9; 1 hen 91; 2 ek 90; 1, 2 pul 94; 95; 1 pen. John Bakena, 1 ek 92.

Brown Red Games.—To Davidson & DeBaker.

Spotted Games.—To George Bush.

Black Devil Games.—To Murphy Bros.

BLACK RED GAMES.—Davidson & DeBaker, 1 ek; 1, 2 hen. Murphy Bros., 1, 2 ek.

Partridge Cochins.—To Davidson & DeBaker.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—G. F. Smith, 1 ek 89; 1, 3 hen 92. Shaw & Weber, 2 ek 88; 2 hen 91; 1, 2 ek 91; 93; 1, 2 pul 93, 94. Palmer, 3 ek 88; 3 ek 88; 3 pul 91.

Blue Andalusians.—To Becker.

Houdans.—To W. S. Mathieson.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Wurtz, 1 ek 90; 1, 2 hen 91; 94; 1, 2 pul 94, 94. Mathieson, 1 ek 93; 3 pul 94.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—F. E. & J. Kent, 1 ek 91; 2 pul 93. F. J. Bilsborrow, 2 ek 93; 2 hen 88.

Balthuis. 1 hen 90; 1 ek 91; 1 pul 90.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Schipper, 1 ek 91; 1 hen 91; 1, 2 ek 90; 90; 1, 3 pul 92; 91. Becker, 3 ek 88.

Wm. Churchill. 2 pul 92.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Wurtz, 1 ek 91; 1 hen 91; 2 ek 90; 2, 3 pul 91; 90. Oldfield, 1 ek 92; 1 pul 94.

Black Tailed Japanese Bantams.—To Clyde Pyle.

The Shelby, O., Show.

Awards.

(Addresses of Shelby exhibitors are not given. Other exhibitors' addresses are given once, with the first mention of the name. Towns not otherwise designated are in Ohio.)

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Joe Liston, Olivesburg, 1 ek; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2, 3 ek; 1 pen. Samuel Stroup, 3 hen; 2 pen. D. H. Clifton, DeChiff, 3 ek; 3 hen. F. S. Hough, Chicago Junction, 3 pul. D. C. Burnison, Fostoria, 2 ek.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Stroup, 1 ek. Burnison, 2 ek; 1 pul. J. E. Hines, 3 ek; 3 pul; 2, 3 hen; 3 ek; 2 pen. Wm. McNeal, 1, 2 ek; 3 pul; 1 hen; 1 pen. P. L. Willett, Shiloh, 2 pul.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Stroup, 1 hen; 2 pul. L. B. Crittenden, 2 ek; 1 ek; 1 pen. C. E. Swartz, 3 ek. Will Bishop, 2 ek; 3 pul. Harry Hawk, Wellington, 2 hen; 3 ek; 3 pul; 2 pen. W. Gillett, Wellington, 3 ek.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Bud Armstrong, 1, 2 hen. Charles Mann, Fostoria, 1 ek; 1 pul.

Light Brahmas.—To T. B. Thomas, Wayland.

Buff Cochins.—To Henry Lemon, Mansfield.

Partridge Cochins.—To E. P. May.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—C. R. Gray, 2 ek; 1 hen; 3 ek; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen. Albert Lovett, Crestline, 1 ek; 2 hen; 1 pul; 2 pen. Charles Linney, Akron, 1 ek; 3 hen; 2 ek. Samuel Leggit, Wellington, 2 ek; 2 pul.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—To F. S. Hardin, Corsica.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—George Shriver, 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul. Lovett, 3 hen; 1 ek; 3 pul.

Buff Leghorns.—To Charles Pierson, Fostoria.

Buff Wyandottes.—To O. F. Landis.

Silver Wyandottes.—To W. J. Landis.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—May, 1, 2 ek. Willett, 1 ek; 1 hen.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES.—W. B. Armstrong, 1 ek; 2 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul. Willett, 1, 3 hen; 1 ek.

PIT GAMES.—Ed. Reese, Chicago Junction, 1 ek; 1 pul; 2, 3 hen. Bud Armstrong, 1, 3 ek; 1 hen.

S. C. Black Minorcas.—To John W. Waizer.

White China Geese.—To H. T. Miller.

Narragansett Turkeys.—To Gillett.

The Tipton, Ind., Show.

Awards.

(The address of each exhibitor is given once, with first mention of his name, except in case of Tipton exhibitors. Towns not otherwise designated are in Indiana.)

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—John Langan, 1, 2 hen; 4 pen. F. J. Shucke, 1 pul. Marion Stewart, Atlanta, 1 ek; 1 ek; 1 pen. Charles Clem, Windfall, 2 ek. C. F. Adams, Sharpville, 2 ek; 2 pen. J. P. Mattingly, 3 ek; 3 ek; 3 pen. J. W. Wolverton, Goldsmith, 2 pul.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. H. Van, 3 pul. Adams, 1 pul. Joseph Hultaze, Anderson, 2 ek; 1, 2 ek; 3 pul. T. G. Alford, Frankfort, 1, 2, 3 hen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—James E. Harlow, Atlanta, 1 ek; 2 pen. T. C. Shannon, 1 ek; 3 ek; 2 hen; 3 pen. Alford, 2 ek; 1, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen.

Silver Wyandottes.—To Horace Jaqua.

Golden Wyandottes.—To J. T. Holloway, Frankfort.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Langan, 2 pul; 3 hen. Harlow, 1, 2, 3 ek; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 pul; 1 pen.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—W. J. Alexander, Elwood, 2 ek; 3 ek; 2 hen; 3 pen. Stewart, 1 ek; 1 ek; 1 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul; 1 pen. Geo. P. Bower, 3 ek; 2 ek; 3 hen; 2 pen.

Dark Brahmas.—To John D. Smiley, Hobbs.

BUFF COCHINS.—Lewis V. Nicholson, 3 ek; 1 ek; 2 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen. T. B. Poe, Oakford, 2 ek; 3 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. Clayton Webb, Hobbs, 2 ek. Geo. W. Wilkins, Elwood, 2 ek; 1, 3 hen; 2 pul; 3 pen. John M. Ertel, 3 hen. Taylor Jackman, Kokomo, 1 ek.

Partridge Cochins.—To Jackman.

White and Black Cochins.—To Nicholson.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—Shucke, 3 ek. Wilkins, 1 ek; 3 hen; 3 pul; 2 pen. Chas. E. Hutto, 3 pen. Adams, 2 ek; 1 ek; 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—To Stewart.

R. C. Brown Leghorns.—To Joseph Thatcher, Windfall.

BLACK MINORCAS.—Poe, 1, 3 hen. Shucke, 3 ek; 2 hen.

WHITE MINORCAS.—Harlow, 1 hen; 1, 2 pul. Shannon, 3 pul.

B. B. RED GAMES.—Langan, 1 ek. Hutto, 2 ek; 1, 2 pul. A. W. Ramsey, 3 ek.

B. B. Red Game Bantams.—To Adams.

Golden Sebright Bantams.—To H. C. Haskett.

SILVER DUCKWING GAME BANTAMS.—Roe Hoo-ver, 1 ek; 1 ek; 1, 2 hen; 1 pul. Clayton O'Baulon, 2 ek; 2 pul.

Cornish Indian Games.—To Holloway.

BRONZE TURKEYS.—Wilkins, 1, 3 ek; 2 ek; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 1 pen. Stewart, 2 ek; 1 ek; 2 pul. Adams, 3 ek; 3 hen; 2 pen.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.—Alexander, 1 ek; 1 ek; 2 hen; 1 pul; 1 pen. Harlow, 2 ek; 1 hen; 5 pul.

PERIN DUCKS.—Wilkins, 1 ek; 1 ek; 1 hen; 1 pul. Chas. Gray, 2 ek; 2 pul.

EMDEN GESE.—Shucke, 1 ek; 2 hen. Wilkins, 2 ek; 1 ek; 2 pul.

TOLLOUSE GESE.—Wilkins, 1 ek; 1, 2 ek; 1 hen; 1 pul. Horace Jaqua, 2 ek; 2 hen.

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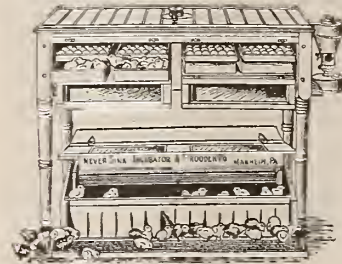
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American S. C. Brown Leghorn Club Meeting.

The first annual meeting of this club, held in connection with the Chicago show, was a most successful one. The special efforts made to secure a good list of this variety at this show resulted in making the class the second in size in the show, birds from all sections being there. The quality of this large class was exceptionally good. The club's \$50 challenge cup, for best cock, cockerel, two hens, and two pullets, to be won three times by individual member, was won for the first time by W. Theo. Wittman, Allentown, Pa. The \$25 challenge cup for best five cockerels, to be won twice, was awarded for the first time to Ed. A. Saunders, Chicago. The \$35 trophy cup, for largest and best display, was won by C. A. Damon, Morgan Park, Ill.; \$10 cup for best pen, by Wittman; \$10 cup for best cockerel, by E. G. Roberts, Ft. Atkinson, Wis.; club ribbon for best colored male, by Saunders; for best colored female, by J. P. Hill, Urbana, O.; for best male head, by Clyde Patterson, Sedalia, Mo.; for best shaped male, by Frank Cunningham, Chicago; for best female head, by Saunders; for best shaped female, by C. A. Axline, Wenona.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., C. A. Damon, Morgan Park, Ill.; vice-pres., J. A. Bailey, Denver, Colo.; sec'y-treas., C. M. Davidson, Morgan Park, Ill.; advisory board, the above officers, C. A. Axline, Wenona, Ill., and Ed. A. Saunders, Chicago.

Several amendments to the by-laws were made. These will appear in the club catalogue soon to be issued. The secretary's report showed a good surplus on hand. Breeders of Brown Leghorns throughout the country are urged to identify themselves with the club. Send \$1 membership fee at once, and have your name recorded in the club catalogue.

Annual Meeting of the Rhode Island Red Club.

The fourth annual meeting of the Rhode Island Red Club was held at the Boston show, January 16th, with about 100 members present. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Thos. Hollis, of Concord, Mass. Vice-presidents—Wm. P. Shepard, of South Swansea, Mass.; R. V. Browning, of Natick, R. I., and E. A. Robbins, of Nashua, N. H. Secretary-treasurer, John Crowther, of Fall River, Mass. Executive committee—the president, first vice president, and secretary (ex officio), and Vernon L. Stafford, of Fall River, Mass.; Geo. P. Coffin, of South Freeport, Me.; P. B. Park, of Methuen, Mass.; and H. W. Gunnison, of Groveland, Mass.

Honorary vice-presidents were chosen as follows:

Maine, I. F. Clark; New Hampshire, Luther Robbins; Vermont, S. Daniels; Massachusetts, C. A. Sauthorn; Rhode Island, Samuel Cushman; Connecticut, Robert C. Tuttle; New York, Charles Smith; Illinois, E. L. C. Morse; Missouri, R. F. Smith; Pennsylvania, David H. Funstou; Iowa, H. C. West; Michigan, L. L. Conu; North Carolina, A. C. Harris; Washington, A. H. Ruelle; Canada, W. R. Walters, M. D.

A resolution was adopted after a spirited discussion, "That it was the sense of the meeting that in the future the person or persons appointed to judge R. I. Reds should be a member or members of the Rhode Island Red Club."

The judge of Reds at Boston was severely criticised for his awards. It was shown that he had never had an intimate knowledge of the breed, as a breeder, and that he had had regard in judging to the undesirable dull brown red or chocolate plumage, irrespective of the standard requirements of bright red feather, proper color of eye, earlobe and legs, and the disqualifications for badly lopped combs.

The secretary was instructed to communicate to show managers that it was the sense of the R. I. Red Club that in premium lists the Reds shall be placed in the American class, and not in the "miscellaneous class," as is quite usual, and that the rose and single comb varieties be judged separately.

No disposition was made to change the existing standard in any particular by any member.

The club now numbers 150 active and deeply interested breeders in its membership.
JOHN CROWTHER, Sec'y.
Fall River, Mass.

The West Brookfield, Mass., Show.

Awards.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. A. Buckley, Ware, 1, 3 ckl 90, 89; Joseph Keefer, Lenoxdale, 2, 4 hen 92, 91, 94; Gates Lane Poultry Farm, Worcester, 1 ckl 91; 2 ckl 89; 1, 3 hen 92, 91, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 pul 93, 94, 91, 91, 89; 1 pen 180.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton, 1 ckl 91; 1 hen 93; 2 pul 91, F. E. Fairbanks, Monson, 2 hen 93; 1 pul 94; W. V. Selligan, Ware, 1 pen 180.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—J. J. Whalen, West Brookfield, 3, 5 pul 91, 89; Geo. A. Chapin, Hampden, 1 ckl 91; Fred A. Hansford, South Lancaster, 2 pul 91; H. J. Stone, West Brookfield, 2 ckl 88; 1, 2 ckl 90, 89; 1, 2, 3 hen 92, 90, 88; 1, 4 pul 92, 90.

SILVER WYANDOTTES.—Elmer Holbrook, Greenfield, N. Y., 4 ckl 84; 3 hen 87; R. G. Williams, Barre, 1, 3 ckl 93, 89; 1, 4 hen 90, 87; 3, 4 pul 92, 91; Wesley B. Barton, Dalton, 2 ckl 93; 2 hen 89; 1, 2 pul 93, 92; 1 pen 180.

Golden Wyandottes.—To J. R. Nichols, Rochdale. **WHITE WYANDOTTES.**—W. A. Putnam, Warren, 3, 5 ckl 93, 92; H. E. Boughton, Warren, 2 ckl 93; 2 pul 94; 1 pen 180. Gates Lane Poultry Farm, 1 ckl 94; 1 hen 92; 1, 3, 4 pul 94, 94, 94. C. E. Hodgkins, Northampton, 4 ckl 93. C. B. Perry, West Brookfield, 1 ckl 91. R. H. Buffington, West Brookfield, 2 pen 180. **BUFF WYANDOTTES.**—J. E. Burl, Athol, 2 ckl 90; 1, 2, 3 ckl 93, 92, 92; 3, 4 hen 91; 4 pul 93; 1 pen 180. Elmer D. Allen, West Brookfield, 3 ckl 89. Frank E. Pepper, West Brookfield, 2 hen 91; 1 pul 92; 2 pen 180. A. H. Sagendorph, Spencer, 4 ckl 91; 5 pul 92. H. A. Flagg, West Brookfield, 1 ckl 91; 5 ckl 91; 1 hen 92; 2, 3 pul 93, 94.

American Dominiques.—To J. J. Jackson, Gilbertville.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES.—R. H. White, Gardner, 2 ckl 88; 1 hen 90; 2 pul 91. F. H. Goodspeed, Gardner, 1, 3 pul 92, 89.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—Joseph Keefer, Lenoxdale, 2 ckl; 2 ckl 89. J. F. Brown, South Lancaster, 1, 2 hen 94, 93.

Buff Cochins.—To L. T. Hopkins, Conway. **Partridge Cochins.**—To Gates Lane Farm.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—L. T. Smith, West Brookfield, 1 ckl 94; 1 hen 94; 2 pul 93; 1 pen 180. C. H. Scales, Leominster, 1 ckl 93; 2 ckl 93; 1, 3 pul 94, 92.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—Chapin, 1 ckl 91; 1, 2 ckl 93, 93. Holbrook, 3, 4 ckl 92, 91; 1 hen 92; 1, 2 pul 93, 92.

S. C. White Leghorns.—To Chapin. **Buff Leghorns.**—To Jackson.

Black Minorcas.—To E. A. Harwood, North Brookfield. **W. C. Black Polish.**—To Buffington.

Red Caps.—To C. D. Richardson, West Brookfield. **Houdans.**—To White.

Pit Games.—To Fred Lebarge, West Brookfield. **S. D. Games.**—To C. D. Richardson.

Brown Red Game Bantams.—To F. W. Jennings, South Framingham. **S. D. GAME BANTAMS.**—Richardson, 1 ckl 92; 1 hen 94. Jennings, 1 ckl 95; 1 pul 94.

Birchen Game Bantams.—To Jennings. **Cornish Indian Games.**—To Sagendorph.

BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.—Jennings, 1 ckl 93; 1 hen 94; 1 pul 96; 1 pen 180. Geo. W. Stone, West Brookfield, 2, 3 pul 94, 93.

White Cochins Bantams.—To Jennings. **Rumpless.**—To E. L. Richardson & Co., West Brookfield.

Pekin, Aylesbury, and White Muscovy Ducks.—To E. L. Richardson & Co.

ROSEN DUCKS.—Keefer, 1 ckl; 1 hen. E. L. Richardson & Co., 2 ckl; 2 hen; 1 ckl.

Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown China Geese.—To E. L. Richardson & Co.

Pearl and White Guinea.—To E. L. Richardson & Co.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—D. C. Raymond, South Framingham, 2 ckl. C. P. Ellis, Leominster, 1 ckl; 1, 3 pul. F. A. Slaton, Sutton, 1 ckl; 2 pul; 1 pen.

R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS.—Jennings, 1 hen; 1, 3 pul. Albion A. Doane, North Brookfield, 1 ckl; 2 pul.

The Pontiac, Mich., Show.

Awards.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—A. Wallace, Pontiac, 1, 4 ckl; 3 hen. J. A. Armstrong, Owosso, 2 ckl; 1, 3, 4 hen; 2 ckl; 1 pen. G. C. Selden, Clarkston, 3 ckl. W. G. Westfall, Marshallville, 2 hen; 1, 2 pul; 2 pen. S. J. Truesdell, Plymouth, 3 ckl; 3 pul; 4 pen.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—E. B. Wright, Birmingham, 2 ckl; 3, 4 hen; 4 ckl; 2, 3 pul; 1, 3 pen. Curtis & Bloss, Fenton, 1 ckl; 4 pul; 2 hen; 2 pen. Phil Sexton, Pontiac, 1 hen. L. A. Maynard, Kingston, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3 pul. Wm. Wilt, Pontiac, 3 ckl.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—William Chapman, Romeo, 1 ckl; 3, 4 hen; 2, 3, 4 ckl; 2 pul; 2 pen. E. Eaton, Pontiac, 3 ckl. F. E. Ebner, Pontiac, 2 ckl. Allen & Fuller, Armada, 1, 2 hen; 1 ckl; 1 pul; 1 pen. Curtis & Bloss, 3 pul.

Silver Laced Wyandottes.—To S. C. Kelly, Ypsilanti.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES.—Fred Niepath, Detroit, 1 ckl; 2 pul; 2 pen. Fred Harrison, Pontiac, 2 ckl; 1 hen. L. W. Brown, Pontiac, 1 ckl; 1 pen; 1, 3, 4 pul.

WHITE WYANDOTTES.—Pontiac Poultry Company, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 1 pen; 4 ckl; 1, 2, 4 pul. Frank McKenzie, Concord, 2 ckl; 2 pen; 1 ckl; 4 hen. W. H. Seeley, Detroit, 3 ckl. F. A. Holmes, Drayton Plains, 3 ckl. Henry Barnskrom, Detroit, 2 ckl; 2, 3 hen. Edward H. Leroy, Pontiac, 3 pul.

BUFF WYANDOTTES.—Pontiac Poultry Company, 1 ckl; 1 pen; 1, 2 hen; 1, 3 ckl; 2 pul. George Eaton, Pontiac, 2 ckl; 3 hen. A. L. Danton, Pontiac, 2 ckl; 2 pen; 4 pul. C. H. Leal, Fenton, 4 ckl; 1, 3 pul.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.—H. E. Moore, Farmington, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 pul; 1, 2, 3, 4 ckl; 4 hen. William J. Hammond, Pontiac, 3 ckl; 1, 2 hen; 1 hen. John Kimble & Son, Pontiac, 4 ckl; 3 hen; 3 pul.

BUFF COCHINS.—Edgar Snover, Pontiac, 1 ckl; 1 hen; 2 ckl. John Kimble, Pontiac, 1 ckl; 1, 2 pul.

PARTRIDGE COCHINS.—Dan Thomas, Pontiac, 1, 2 ckl; 1, 2 ckl; 1, 3, 4 hen; 1, 2, 3 pul. Kimble & Son, 2 hen; 4 pul.

BLACK LANGSHANS.—To Chas. E. Miller, Fenton.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS.—John Hamlin, Orchard Lake, 1 ckl. Ebner 2 ckl; 2 pen; 1 hen. George German, North Farmington, 3, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS.—Fred Earl, Pontiac, 2 ckl; 3 ckl. Harrison, 1 ckl; 1 hen. Thomas, 1, 4 ckl; 4 hen; 1, 3, 4 pul; 1 pen. H. Martin, Pontiac, 2 ckl; 2, 3 hen. Dr. John D. Riker, Pontiac, 2 pul.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS.—Thomas, 3 ckl; 4 pen. J. A. Bell, Pontiac, 2 ckl; 3 ckl; 3 pen; 4 hen. Curtis & Bloss, 1 ckl; 1, 2, 4 ckl; 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3, 4 pul; 1, 2 pen.

BLACK MINORCAS.—J. Banman, Detroit, 1 ckl; 2, 3, 4 hen; 2, 4 pul. Joe Toynton, Pontiac, 3 ckl; 1 hen; 1 pul. J. A. Pierce, Pontiac, 4 ckl; 3 pul.

Rhode Island Reds.—Charles Murphy, Pontiac. **W. C. B. Polish.**—To Bell.

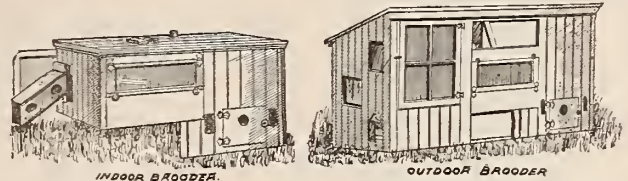
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